

JANUARY 28, 1773.

THE

NUMBER 1122.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES,

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE



LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

Printed by ALEX. PURDIE, and JOHN DIXON, at the POST OFFICE.

ON THE MOTIVES TO VIRTUE FROM PERSONAL HAPPINESS.

LET a Man in a cool Hour, when he is disengaged from Business, and undisturbed by Passion, sit down and seriously reflect within himself what State or Temper of Mind he would choose to feel and indulge in Order to be easy and to enjoy himself. Would he choose for that Purpose to be in a constant Dissipation and Hurly of Thought; to be disturbed in the Exercise of his Reason; to have various and often interfering Phantoms of Good playing before his Imagination, soliciting and distract him by Turns, now fothing him with anxious Hopes, then torturing him with anxious Fears; and to approve this Minute what he shall condemn the next? Would he choose to have a strong and painful Sense of every petty Injury; quick Apprehensions of every impending Evil; incessant and insatiable Desires of Power, Wealth, Honour, Pleasure; and irreconcileable Antipathy against all Competitors and Rivals; insolent and tyrannical Dispositions to all below him; fawning, and at the same Time envious, to all above him; with dark Suspicions and Jealousies of every Mortal? Would he choose neither to love, nor be beloved of any; to have no Friend in whom to confide, or with whom to interchange his Sentiments and Designs; no Favourite on whom to bestow his Kindness, or to whom he might make known his Regrets; in fine, to be conscious of no Merit with Mankind, and of no Esteem from any Creature; but, instead of these, to hate, and to know that he is hated and despised by all? Would a calm Inquirer after Happiness pitch on such a State, and such a Temper of Mind, as the most likely Means to put him in Possession of his desired Ease and Self-enjoyment?

Or would he rather choose a serene and easy Flow of Thought; a Reason clear and composed; a Judgment unblasted by Prejudice, and undistracted by Passion; a sober and well governed Fancy, which presents the Images of Things true and unpixied with delusive and unnatural Charms, and therefore admitteth no improper or dangerous Fuel to the Passions, but leaves the Mind free to choose and reject, as becomes a reasonable Creature; a sweet and sedate Temper, not easily ruffled by Hopes or Fears, prone neither to Suspicion or Revenge, apt to view Men and Things in the fairest Lights, and to bend gently to the Humours of others, rather than obstinately to contend with them? Would he choose such Moderation and Continence of Mind, as neither to be ambitious of Power, fond of Honour, covetous of Wealth, nor a Slave to Pleasure; with a Mind, of Course, neither elated with Success nor dejected with Disappointments? Would he choose, in fine, such Mildness and Benignity of Heart as takes Part in all the Joys and refuses none of the Sorrows of others; kind well affected to all Mankind, and is conscious of meriting the Esteem of all, and of being beloved by the best? Which of these Dispositions ought to be his Choice, in Order to be contented, serene, and happy? The former Temper is Vice, the latter Virtue. Where one prevails, there Misery prevails; where the other reigns, there Happiness reigns.

To the virtuous Man there are many Allurements of his Colleagues, though some of them may have been the Effect of his Inprudence or Weakness, yet few

good Affections, and that Consciousness is an Enjoyment of more Delight than the greatest Triumphs of successful Vice. If the Ambitious, Covetous, and Voluptuous, are disappointed, their Passions recoil upon them with a Fury proportioned to their Opinion of the Value of what they pursue, and their Hope of Success, while they have nothing within to balance the Disappointment.

As the good Man is conscious of loving and wishing well to all Mankind, he must be sensible of his deserving the Esteem of all. By this Sympathy of Affections, and Interests, he feels himself intimately united with the human Race; and, being sensibly alive to the whole System, his Heart receives and becomes responsive to every Touch given to any Part: So that he gathers Content and Satisfaction from the pleased and happy State of those around him.

Nor do those generous Affections stop any other natural Source of Joy whatever, or deaden his Sense of any innocent Gratification. They rather keep the several Senses and Power of Enjoyment open, and disengaged, as is evident to, any One who considers the dissipated unfeeling State of Men of Pleasure, Ambition, or Interest, and compares it with the serene and gentle State of a Mind at Peace with itself, and unruffled by any violent Emotion, and sensible to every good natred and alluring Joy.

It is only by maintaining the Affections in a proper Proportion, and a settled State, that the Mind arrives at true Repose and Satisfaction. Fear, if it grows to be excessive, degenerates into Melancholy and Dejection. If Anger passes the just Bounds, it ferment into Rage and Revenge, or subsides into a fallen corroding Gloom, which embitters every Good, and gives an exquisite Sensation of every Ill. When the Passions lose their Counterpoise, the Mind is out of Order, and is subjected to Pain.

The Man, on the contrary, who keeps the Balance of his Affections even, is easy and serene in his Morals, mild, and yet affectionate, uniform and consistent with himself, is not liable to disagreeable Collisions of Interests and Passions, gives always Place to the most friendly and humane Emotions, and never to Dispositions or Acts of Resentment, but on high Occasions, when the Security of the private, or Welfare of the publick System, or the great Interests of Mankind, necessarily require a noble Indignation; and even then he observes a just Measure in his Rage; and, last of all, he proportiones every Passion to the Value of the Object he seeks, or to the End he pursues.

It is obviously, therefore, to be concluded, that the good Man has in every Respect the Advantage of the Knave. The Pleasures which the last enjoys flow chiefly from external Advantages and Gratifications, are superficial and transitory, dashed with long Intervals of Satiety and frequent Returns of Remorse and Fear, dependent on favourable Accidents and Conjunctions, and subjected to the Humours of Men. But the good Man is satisfied from himself; his principal Possessions lie within, and therefore beyond the Reach of the Caprice of Men of Fortune; his Enjoyments are exquisite and permanent, accompanied with no inward Checks to damp them, and always with Ideas of Dignity and Self-approbation, and may be talked at any Time and in any Place. The Gratifications of Vice are turbulent and unnatural, generally arising from the Relief of Passions in themselves insatiable, and rising in tormenting Recurrences, often irritated by Disappointment, always inflamed by Enjoyment, and yet ever damped with Repentance. The Passions of Virtue are calm and natural, flowing from the Ex-

but in the favourable Disposition of external Causes towards him, to which it contributes.

As Virtue gives the sober Possession of One's Self, and the Command of One's Passions, the Consequence must be Heart's Ease, and a fine natural Flow of Spirits, which conduce more than any Thing besides to long Life. Violent Passions, and the Excesses they occasion, gradually impair and wear down the Machine; but the calm placid State of a temperate Mind, and the healthful Exercises in which Virtue engages her faithful Votaries, preserve the natural Functions in full Vigour and Harmony, and exilate the Spirits, which are the chief Instruments of Action.

It may, by some, be thought singular to assert that Virtue is no Enemy to a Man's Fortune. In the present State of Things; but, if by Fortune be meant a moderate or competent Share of Wealth, Power, or Credit, not overgrown Degrees of them, what should hinder the virtuous Man from obtaining that? He cannot entice or fawn, it is true, but he can be civil and obliging as well as the Knave; and, surely, his Civility is more alluring, because it has more Mankind and Grace in it than the mean Adulation of the other. He cannot cheat or undermine, but he may be cautious, provident, watchfull of Occasions, and equally prompt with the Rogue in improving them. He scorns to prostitute himself as a Pander to the Passions, or as a Tool to the Vices of Mankind; but he may have as sound an Understanding, and as great Capacities for promoting their real Interests, as the veriest Court Slave; and then he is more faithful and true to those who employ him. In the common Course of Business, he has the same Chances with the Knave of acquiring a Fortune and rising in the World. He may have equal Abilities, equal Industry, and equal Attention to Business; and, in other Respects, he has greatly the Advantage over him. People love better to deal with him, they cajole him more, they know he will not impose on them, nor take Advantage of them, and can depend more on his Word than on the Oath or strongest Secrecy of the other. On the other Hand, what is commonly called Cunning, which is the Offspring of Ignorance and constant Companion of Knavery, is not only a mean subtlety but a very short sighted Trick, and a fundamental Obstacle in the Road to Fortune. It may procure, indeed, immediate and petty Gain; but it is attended with dreadful Aberrations, which do more than overbalance them, both as it affects a Man's Credit when discovered, and corrupts that Largeness of Mind which extends to the remote as well as the nearest Interest, and takes in the most durable as well as the most transient Goods. It is therefore easy to see how much a Man's Credit and Reputation, and consequently his Success, depend on his Honesty and Virtue.

With Regard to Security and Peace with his Neighbours, it may be thought, perhaps, that the Man of a quiet Temper, and a flowing Generosity and Courtesy, is much exposed to Injury and Affronts from every poor peevish mortal who has the Power or Will to do mischief. If we suppose, indeed, this Quietness and Gentleness of Nature endowed with Cowardice or Philistinism, this may serve to the Calm; but, in Reality, the good Man is bold and Lion, and so much the bolder for being the better. Such a Pugnacious will hardly be a Bull to Mankind. The Ill Natured will be afraid to provoke him, and the Good Natured will not be inclined to do it. Besides, true Virtue, which is manifested by Reason, and exerted gracefully, and without Prowess, is in

TREASURY OFFICE, January 29, 1773.

IT is with infinite Concern that I find there

is immediate Occasion to caution the Publick against several very ingenious and therefore the more dangerous Forgeries of many of the FIVE POUND BILLS emitted in November 1769 and July 1771.

From the peculiar Sort of Paper, on which these Notes were impressed, the many different Devices and Checks with which they were guarded, it was hoped that they would have baffled the Attempts of the most crafty and designing to counterfeit them. Suspicions it seems have been for some Time entertained in the upper Parts of the Country, but it is only within these few Days that the Forgeries of the Emission of 1771, and not till this Morning those of 1769, have been detected and fixed upon with Certainty. Let it be remarked, that, in the genuine good Bills of both Emissions, the Ornaments, by some called the Entablatures, by others the Feathers, which are raised and partly turned over the Mens Heads in the Coats of Arms, are different, as the original Devices are; the one is much broader than the other; the Point of the Halbert or Spear held by each of the Men in his left Hand runs up so high as to touch the broad Entablature, but in the Arms with the narrow Entablature the Point of the Halbert falls considerably below it, so that this Difference alone does not prove any of the Bills to be forged, as it is common to both sorts. The five Pound Bills of both Emissions hitherto discovered to have been counterfeited have all the Coats of Arms with the broad Entablature or Feather, which with all the other Devices and Types very nearly resemble those of the genuine Bills. Some of the most apparent striking Differences in those dated 1771 are these: In the good Bills the T W in the white Water Letters under the Signers Names appear plainly, when held up to the Light, to be wrought in the Texture of the Paper itself; these Letters appear to sink equally both on the Faces and Backs of the Bills, and are equally transparent, whereas in the forged Bills they appear to sink into the Paper only on the Face of them, as if done with a Stamp, after the Paper was made, and appear a little raised on the Backs of the Bills. In the good Bills, the first double Stroke of the W wrought in the Paper to the left Hand is wider where it joins the middle Stroke than it is at the Top; but in the Counterfeits these double Strokes are at equal Distances, and nearer each other. The Tops and Bottoms of the T and W stand exactly square and even with each other in the good Bills, but in the forged the right Hand Corner of the Top of the T is generally raised above the Top of the W and sinks a little to the left Hand. The Bars or white Water Strokes, observable in all Writing Paper, which runs down from the Tops to the Bottoms of these Bills, are a little more than the tenth Part of an Inch wider from each other in the good than they are in the forged Bills. The Counterfeits of 1769 appear to have been made on a different Paper; they all have the broad Entablature or Feather; the Bars or white Water Strokes above described in these are near a Quarter of an Inch wider than in the true Bills. Nearly the same Remarks may be made on these in Respect to the T W as on the same Letters in the other Emission, both as to the double Strokes of the W and the Situation of both Letters in Relation to each other; but it is very observable that the left Corner of the W comes very near to the Bars or white Strokes running down the Bill in the Counterfeits, but in the genuine Bills the same Corner is at a greater Distance from the Bar of Water Stroke.

There are several other remarkable Differences in both Emissions, which cannot so well be described in Writing, but which many Gentlemen in different Parts of the Country are made well acquainted with.

I cannot too earnestly again recommend it to all Holders of the Paper Money not to suffer any Thing to be pasted on the Backs of the Bills; such as are pasted will not be received at the Treasury.

R. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

GLOUCESTER County, January 22, 1773.

INTEND to leave t
(II)

To be SOLD, in the Town
the 16th of February,

THE Remainder of Mr. Joseph
pear GOODS to the Amount
eleven Shillings and seven Pence, :
GOODS and STORE FURNITU
Time of Payment to be agreed on at

STOLEN from Ge
aro, a Negro Man named TAN
low, Guinea born, speaks scarcely
Years in this Place, is a simple good
Years of Age, and never ran away
and there delivered, I will give two
able Satisfaction if at any Distance.

STOLEN from my F
on Lickinghole Creek, about thi
about four Feet nine or ten Inches hi
Feet white to the Footlocks, or ra
much when rode, had a Crack in one
branded on the near Buttock C. I
Man, and much poekpitted, who
Bird Pruitt, either in Bedford, Pitt,
Whoever brings the said Horse to me,
get him again, shall have FORTY \$

Three Poun
RUN away from the Subscriber
low-named T. O. M., six Feet i
Ankles, which appears swelled; and
right Hand; he had on, when he w
coat, and a Check Shirt and Trouser
speaks French. All Masters of Vessel
boaring or carrying him out of the
ward to any Person who will secure
of.
(III)

RUN away from the
Hole, on Friday the 16th Insta
a Convict, and an Englishman, abo
Inches high, has black Hair and Eye
has been fractured, which causes him
skin. Jacket and breeches, and new \$
deliver him to Mr. Thomas Hodge at
Falmouth, or to me on Board the said
and gives me Notice thereof, shall be
(4)

RUN away from Ca
lately stranded on Egg Island

the very lucrative Employment he is soon to be favoured with, and his respectable Readers upon the Entertainment therof, of Course, will be afforded to them. To those of his own Customers, who did not relish this Report, he sends, by Express, joyful Tidings; and begs Leave to assure them that he will use his best Endeavours to serve them up more delectable and easier digested Food than the rich Olio's of His Christian Laymanship.

The Printer declares, that he would not, knowingly, be guilty of so much Ingratitude as to offend any of his Customers or kind Correspondents, much less give unmerited Treatment to a Gentleman for whom he had always a very profound Respect and hearty Goodwill, and, as he flattered himself, did not stand really unregarded by him; but finding that his best Intentions have been perverted, and the Christian Layman's good or bad Opinion so very fluctuating and liable to wear about, he is sorry to find himself under the Necessity of clapping his Helm a-Weather and bear away, though he does not despair of gaining some safer and more friendly Port.

Advertisements.

TREASURY OFFICE, February 8, 1773.

WITHIN these few Days I have seen a five Pound Bill, dated in 1771 (the only one that has fallen into my Hands) in which the Bars, or white Lines, enclosing the Letter 'T', are exactly at the same Distance from each other as in the true Bill of the same Date, but the Lines which form the other two Columns on each Side of the T are much nearer each other in the forged than in the good Bills. The T in this Bill does not stand square, but inclines pretty much to the left Hand. I have also seen several Bills of 1771 which seem to be impressed on the same Sort of Paper as was used for the forged Bills dated in 1769. The Bars, or white Lines, running from the Tops to the Bottoms of these Bills, are nearly at the same Distance from each other as in the Counterfeits of 1769; all much wider than the true Bills. As these appear fresh from the Press, it is hoped many of them have not yet been thrown into Circulation; but I think it necessary to give the Publick the earliest Caution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 11, 1773.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that he is about to remove to the House lately occupied by Christopher Aystcough, deceased, situated on the back Street, and fronting the south Side of the Capitol, where he purposed to keep private Lodging Rooms for Gentlemen who will be pleased to favour him with their Company. He thinks himself able to accommodate them with a great Deal of Convenience, and promises that no Pains shall be spared on his Part to make their Entertainment agreeable.

JACOB BRUCE

N. B. He also would be willing to take any young Gentlemen as Boarders who may have Intention of residing in Williamsburg.

Dear Sirs & Town, Maryland, as well as in this Colony, I thought it have trifled on your Paper, I must further take this Opportunity, through its Channel, of requesting the Favour of any Persons who have had Dealings with the said David Kerr, at Attorney for me aforesaid, to communicate the same to me by Letter. I am, Gentlemen,

(11)

Your obedient humble Servant,

ALEXANDER WODROW.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 1, 1773.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber, prior to his entering into Partnership with Mr. James Duncombe, which was the 1st of January 1773, are requested to pay their respective Balances to Mr. James Somerville, who is fully empowered to receive the same, and give Discharges. (s) JAMES MAURY,

RICHMOND, February 9, 1773.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, in his

Advertisement of the 1st Instant, informs the Publick that the noted William Cunningham and Company, of Glasgow, will not look on any Transactions of mine on their Account since the 1st of November last as binding on them. In Justice to myself, I think it necessary to acquaint the Publick that on giving up the Charge of the Store kept by me at this Place, on said Cunningham and Company's Account, to him, it was agreed between Mr. James Robison of Portsmouth and me, in Henderson's Presence, that my Intention should not be made publick until it was convenient for him to leave Cabin Point, and from the 1st of November last I have carried on the Business according to his Directions, and made no Contracts with any Person on Account of the said Cunninghams and Company but what he is in the Knowledge of. I can account for the Conduct of Mr. Henderson in no other Way than as a Pretence for not paying off some of my Engagements prior to the first of November, at the last Meeting of the Merchants. If in Consequence of any Instructions he may have received from his Employers he has inserted this Advertisement, I presume he has taken this uncommon Method to ingratiate himself with those worthy Gentlemen, and may, on that Account, be excusable; if not, he has betrayed a Degree of Malice equal to his Ignorance.

ANDREW CHALMER.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform his

Friends in particular, and the Publick in general, that he has got a Friend of his from home who served a regular Apprenticeship to the Tallow Chandler and Soap Boiling Business, and that he makes and sells all sorts of CANDLES and SOAP, namely, Mould Candles at one Penny Halfpenny, dipped Ditto at nine Pence Halfpenny, and Soap from four Pence to nine Pence a Pound. He will give nine Pence for Tobacco Ashes, and seven Pence for hard Wood Ditto, by the Bushel, with Freight, and a reasonable Price for the Casks they are brought in. All those who favour him with their Commands may depend on being faithfully served by their humble Servant. PHILIP CAREERY.

N. B. As his Business requires a considerable Capital, it is his desire that Gentlemen who lend him their Orders will be punctual in discharging their Accounts at the Meetings of the Merchants.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 5th of March, at York Town,

PART of the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of James Marshall, draper, consisting of several Bedsteads, Bed Heads and Furniture, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Tables, &c. together with several Kitchen Furniture; likewise a good double Chest, &c. The whole comprising Twenty Five Pounds Credit will be sufficient for all Goods above mentioned, upon giving Bond, with payment hereon, in one Year.

N. B. All Persons interested in the above Effects are advised to make Settlements before the time of Sale, so as to have a clear Title to them; those Goods may be bought on credit, &c. Persons who come into Oweance to such an amount of Money, as to exceed the sum of Five Pounds, will be required to give a Bond, with payment hereon, in one Year.

P&D April 14, 1774 "VA Gazette"

no. 1175

M A T T H E W P A T E,

STAYMAKER, OPPOSITE THE CHURCH,

W I L L I A M ' S B U R G,

B EGS leave to inform the Ladies that he has got an eminent Hand from London, and intends carrying on his Business in all its Branches. He makes turn and single Stays, Jumps, Half Bone Stays, Stays to buckle before, pin or button, and covered Coats. Those who please to favour him with their Commands may depend upon having them executed in the neatest and best Manner, and at the lowest Rates (2)

N. B. He works for ready Money only.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of Doctor John Walker, deceased, of Hanover Town, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate are desired to make them known to THOMAS SIMPSON, Administrator.

ESSEX, April 2, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony soon, for a few Months.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13, 1774.

T HE Subscriber is in immediate Want of a Person who understands the Business of a Drawer. He must come well recommended, and shall have good Wages from (tf) RO. ANDERSON.

SUFFOLK, Nansemond County, March 29, 1774.

I HEREBY forewarn all Persons from travelling through my Lands in Chuckatuck.

SAMUEL SWANN.

SUFFOLK, March 29, 1774.

T HIS is to give Notice that I will not be liable for any Horse which may hereafter be ordered to my Pasture, but will take the greatest Care in my Power that they are neither stolen nor stray away.

SAMUEL SWANN.

To be SOLD, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Thomas Dixon, deceased, on Thursday the 28th of April, at the Courthouse of Elizabeth City, being Court Day,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 110 Acres, lying near Saltford's Creek, in the County aforesaid. At the same Time will be sold, by Virtue of another Deed of Trust from Curle Tucker and Henry Jenkins, a Tract of Woodland, containing about sixty Acres, belonging to said Tucker, and one or two NEGROES belonging to Jenkins and Tucker. Credit will be allowed the Purchasers until the 1st Day of October next, on giving Bond with approved Security, the Bonds to carry Interest from the Day of Sale, if not paid the Day they become due. (2)

WALTER MCCLURG.

R UN away from the Subscriber, in Charlotte County, on Little Roanoke, a Negro Man named TOM, of a yellowish Complexion, about thirty Years old, middle sized, has a long thin Visage, a low effeminate Voice, two of his fore Teeth a little decayed, and one Eye is smaller than the other, occasioned probably by some old Hurt; had on, when he went away, old Virginia Cloth Jacket and Breeches, which are probably wore out by this Time. Run away also, a likely Negro Woman named FANNY, of a black Complexion, about 25 Years old, has a small Scar on one of her Cheeks, and the Mark of a Switch on one of her Arms; she had a blue Jacket, and a Petticoat very much patched. They are Man and Wife, and will probably go down to Gloucester County, from whence they originally came. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for conveying them to DRURY YEOMAN.

(2) RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

A POST of the Bonds due to the Estate of George

NEABSCO FURNACE, April 1, 1774.

Rind

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1773.

T H E

NUMBER 352.

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but influenced by NONE



WILLIAMSBURG, February 4, 1773.

M R. R I N D,

SIR,

I was with much pleasure I observed, after the forgeries of our paper currency were happily detected, the exceeding great pains taken by most Gentlemen, assembled from the different corners of the country, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principal, leading marks which materially distinguish the counterfeited from the true bills. They are fully guarded against impositions upon themselves, and I am persuaded have carried home with them every good disposition to assist the people in all parts with their best opinions and advices. What measures may be taken, to work a radical cure of the evil complained of, I presume not to determine; but in the mean time, till some better expedient can be adopted, I take the liberty of recommending it to all such as cannot safely rely upon their own judgments, to make all their money contracts payable either at the house of some judicious Gentleman in their neighbourhood, or at the principal towns where the merchants chiefly reside, or in this city. I advise this from a persuasion that any of these Gentlemen will readily give their opinions of such money as may be tendered in payment. For my own part, I will most chearfully examine any notes that my opinion may be desired of. I will do more: Such persons as cannot conveniently come hither to receive their money, may send their orders to me, and I will receive it for them, payable to their order in writing, drawn for the whole amount at once. The money shall be sealed up in separate parcels, with the owners names endorsed, and deposited in the country's iron chest. By pursuing some or all of these measures, I flatter myself that the credit of our paper money may still be supported, whilst it is suffered to continue in circulation. Let not the poor industrious planter be tempted by the chinking of a little gold or silver in his ears to part with the fruits of his labour at an under rate, but rather let him be persuaded that by pursuing one of these methods, which will cost him but a little more trouble than he has been used to, he may receive the full worth of his commodities in other money, equal in value, and perhaps more convenient to him. I by no means propose myself as a general receiver; the services I offer are solely intended for such as doubt their own judgments; neither do I, as I am far from thinking myself infallible, intend to warrant the money I may receive, either as to its goodness, nor against any unavoidable accidents. All I engage for is to use the same care and attention as I would do were it my own. The only recompence I desire, or will receive, shall arise solely from the satisfaction and pleasure I shall take in contributing every thing in my power towards relieving those who may be distressed from the perplexities and uneasinesses they may be involved in. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To be SOLD, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th of February,

A TRACT of LAND, pleasantly situated on Mattaponi river, in King & Queen county, containing about 650 acres, whereon is a genteel two story brick house, and convenient outhouses, all of

TREASURY OFFICE, January 29, 1773:

IT is with INFINITE concern that I find there is immediate occasion to caution the public against several very ingenious, and therefore the more dangerous forgeries of many of the FIVE POUND BILLS, emitted in November, 1769, and July, 1771.

From the peculiar sort of paper on which these notes were impressed, the many different devices and checks with which they were guarded, it was hoped that they would have baffled the attempts of the most crafty, and designing to counterfeit them. Suspicions, it seems, have been for some time entertained in the upper parts of the country; but it is only within these few days that the forgeries of the emission of 1771, and not till this morning those of 1769, have been detected and fixed upon with certainty. Let it be remarked, that in the genuine good bills of both emissions the ornaments, by some called the entablatures, by others the feathers, which are raised, and partly turned over, the mens heads in the coats of arms, are different, as the original devices are; the one is much broader than the other; the point of the halbert, or spear, held by each of the men in his left hand, runs up so as to touch the broad entablature, but in the arms with the narrow entablature, the point of the halbert falls considerably below it; so that this difference alone does not prove any of the bills to be forged, as it is common to both sorts. The five pound bills of both emissions, hitherto discovered to have been counterfeited, have all the coats of arms with the broad entablature, or feather, which, with all the other devices and types, very nearly resemble those of the genuine bills. Some of the most apparent, striking differences, in those dated 1771, are these: In the good bills the T W in the white water letters, under the signers names, appear plainly, when held up to the light, to be wrought in the texture of the paper itself; these letters appear to sink equally both on the faces, and backs of the bills, and are equally transparent, whereas in the forged bills they appear to sink into the paper, only on the face of them, as if done with a stamp after the paper was made, and appear a little raised on the backs of the bills. In the good bills the first double stroke of the W, wrought in the paper to the left hand, is wider where it joins the middle stroke than it is at the top; but in the counterfeits these double strokes are at equal distances, and nearer each other. The tops and bottoms of the T and W stand exactly square, and even with each other, in the good bills, but in the forged the right hand corner of the top of the T is generally raised above the top of the W, and sinks a little to the left hand. The bars, or white water strokes, observable in all writing paper, which runs down from the tops to the bottoms of these bills, are a little more than the tenth part of an inch wider from each other in the good than they are in the forged bills. The counterfeits of 1769 appear to have been made on a different paper; they all have the broad entablature, or feather; the bars, or white water strokes, above described, in these are near a quarter of an inch wider than in the true bills, nearly the same remarks may be made on them, in respect to the T W, as on the same letters on the other emission, both as to the double strokes of the W, and the situation of both letters, in relation to each other; but it is now observable that the left corner of the W

MR. RIND,

Please to insert the following piece in your next paper.

ON MARRIAGE.

IT is one of the greatest unhappinesses of our time that matrimony is so much discountenanced, that in London, and other great cities, so many never marry, and that the greater part have got into the unhappy and unnatural way of wasting the best years of their lives in a giddy round of vain amusements and criminal pleasures. The advantages of early marriage, both to the community, and to particulars, and the mischiefs which might thereby be prevented, are not to be expressed. If a judicious choice is made, it will be found as much beyond the happy single state as ease and affluence are beyond the narrowest circumstances. Indeed, what can be conceived more delectable than an inseparable union of interest between two persons who love one another with sincerity and tenderness, who mutually desire to oblige one another, and who can, with the utmost freedom unbosom to one another all their joys, and all their griefs, whereby the one may be doubled, and the other divided? If friendship has afforded matter to so many commendations, worked up with innumerable rhetoric embellishments, what may not be said of the most perfect of all friendships which subsists between married persons?

I do not deny that there are women whose tempers are so unhappy that it is not easy to live with them, nor that the Ladies of our times give themselves up too generally to an idle and expensive manner of life, to the great detriment of economy, and the vexation of prudent masters of families; but it must be owned, at the same time, that the greater number of unhappy husbands have themselves much to thank for what they suffer. If a man will be weak, as for the sake of either beauty or fortune, to run the desperate hazard of falling to be a booby-fury, or an ideot; or if he will suffer a woman, who might, by gentle and prudent ways, be reclaimed from her follies, to run on to ruin, without having the spirit to warn her of the consequences; or if instead of endeavouring by mild and affectionate methods of remonstrance, and persuasion, joined with the endearments of conjugal affection, which a woman must be a monster to resist, if I say, instead of having recourse to such means for pointing out to her the errors of her manner of life, he will persist to carry things with a high hand, and use a woman of sense, birth, and fortune, every way equal to himself, as a slave, or a fool, it is no wonder that domestic peace is interrupted, and economy subverted.

It is not the exquisite beauty, the most frightful wit, or the largest fortune, nor all three together, nor an hundred other accomplishments, if such there were, that will make a man happy in a partner to life, who is not endowed with the two principal accomplishments, good sense, and good nature. If a woman has not common sense, she can be in no respect a fit companion for a reasonable man. On the contrary, the whole behaviour of a fool must be disgraceful and tiresome to every one that knows her, especially to a husband, who is obliged to be more in her company than any one else. A female fool is proof against all reason and argument; and if she has not

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THE sale of the brig DUBLIN, and her MATERIALS, is put off until Saturday the 20th instant (February) at which time she will be sold, together with sundry GOODS, saved out of the said vessel, for the benefit of the insurers, before Mr. Archer's store in York town.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 4, 1773.

M. R. I N D.

SIR,

I was with much pleasure I observed, after the forgeries of our paper currency were happily detected, the exceeding great pains taken by most Gentlemen, assembled from the different corners of the country, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principal, leading marks, which materially distinguish the counterfeited from the true bills. They are fully guarded against impositions upon themselves, and I am persuaded have carried home with them every good disposition to assist the people in all parts with their best opinions and advice. What measures may be taken, to work a radical cure of the evil complained of, I presume not to determine; but in the mean time, till some better expedient can be adopted, I take the liberty of recommending it to all such as cannot safely rely upon their own judgments, to make all their money contracts payable either at the house of some judicious Gentleman in their neighbourhood, or at the principal towns where the merchants chiefly reside, or in this city. I advise this from a persuasion that any of these Gentlemen will readily give their opinions of such money as may be tendered in payment. For my own part, I will most chearfully examine any notes that my opinion may be desired of. I will do more: Such persons as cannot conveniently come hither to receive their money, may send their orders to me, and I will receive it for them, payable to their order in writing, drawn for the whole amount at once. The money shall be sealed up in separate parcels, with the owners names endorsed, and deposited in the country's iron chest. By pursuing some or all of these measures, I flatter myself that the credit of our paper money may still be supported, whilst it is suffered to continue in circulation. Let not the poor indigent planter be tempted by the chinking of a little gold or silver in his ears to part with the fruits of his labour at an under rate, but rather let him be persuaded that by pursuing one of these methods, which will cost him but a little more trouble than he has been used to, he may receive the full worth of his commodities in other money, equal in value, and perhaps more convenient to him. I by no means propose myself as a general receiver; the services I offer are solely intended for such as doubt their own judgments; neither do I, as I am far from thinking myself infallible, intend to warrant the money I may receive, either as to its goodness, nor against any unavoidable accidents. All I engage for is to use the same care and attention as I would do were it my own. The only recompence I desire, or will receive, shall arise solely from the satisfaction and pleasure I shall take in contributing every thing in my power towards relieving those who may be distressed from the perplexities and uneasinesses they may be involved in. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FROM New England and New York were shipped, last year, to Great Britain and Ireland, POT and PEARL ASH to the value of near two hundred thousand pounds sterling; three fourths of which we must give the economical wives credit for, owing to their household ashes, which they save, and sell to the pot and pearl ash makers. It is now become a manufactory of so much notice that it is carried on in every town through New England provinces. In Russia, Hungary, and Switzerland, almost every family manufacture their own household ashes to pot ash, and carry it to market in small quantities, and there sell it to the merchant. And although the staple commodity of remittance in this colony, in tobacco

TREASURY OFFICE, January 29, 1773.
IT is with INFINITE concern that I find there is immediate occasion to caution the public against several very ingenious and therefore the more dangerous forgeries of many of the FIVE POUND BILLS, emitted in November 1769, and July 1771.

From the peculiar sort of paper on which these notes were impressed, the many different devices and checks with which they were guarded, it was hoped that they would have baffled the attempts of the most crafty and designing to counterfeit them. Suspicion, it seems, have been for some time entertained in the upper parts of the country; but it is only within these few days that the forgeries of the emission of 1771, and not till this morning those of 1769, have been detected and fixed upon with certainty. Let it be remarked, that in the genuine good bills of both emissions the ornaments, by some called the entablatures, by others the feathers, which are raised, and partly turned over, the mens heads in the coats of arms, are different, as the original devices are; the one is much broader than the other; the point of the halbert, or spear, held by each of the men in his left hand, runs up so as to touch the broad entablature, but in the ~~arms~~ with the narrow entablature, the point of the halbert falls considerably below it; so that this difference alone does not prove any of the bills to be forged, as it is common to both sorts. The five pound bills of both emissions, hitherto discovered to have been counterfeited, have all the coats of arms with the broad entablature, or feather, which, with all the other devices and types, very nearly resemble those of the genuine bills. Some of the most apparent striking differences, in those dated 1771, are these: In the good bills the T W in the white water letters, under the signers names, appear plainly, when held up to the light, to be wrought in the texture of the paper itself; these letters appear to sink equally both on the faces and backs of the bills, and are equally transparent, whereas in the forged bills they appear to sink into the paper only on the face of them, as if done with a stamp after the paper was made, and appear a little raised on the backs of the bills. In the good bills the first double stroke of the W, wrought in the paper to the left hand, is wider where it joins the middle stroke than it is at the top; but in the counterfeits these double strokes are at equal distances, and nearer each other. The tops and bottoms of the T and W stand exactly square, and even with each other, in the good bills; but in the forged the right hand corner of the top of the T is generally raised above the top of the W, and sinks a little to the left hand. The bars, or white water strokes, observable in all writing paper, which runs down from the tops to the bottoms of these bills, are a little more than the tenth part of an inch wider from each other in the good than they are in the forged bills. The counterfeits of 1769 appear to have been made on a different paper; they all have the broad entablature, or feather; the bars, or white water strokes, above described, in these are near a quarter of an inch wider than in the true bills; nearly the same remarks may be made on these, in respect to the T W, as on the same letters of the other emission, both as to the double strokes of the W, and the situation of both letters, in relation to each other; but it is very observable that the left corner of the W comes very near to the bar, or white stroke, running down the bill in the counterfeits; but in the genuine bills the same corner is at a greater distance from the bar, or water stroke.

There are several other remarkable differences in both emissions, which cannot be so well described in writing, but which many Gentlemen, in different parts of the country, are made well acquainted with.

I cannot too earnestly again recommend it to all holders of the paper money not to suffer any thing to be pasted on the backs of the bills; such as are pasted will not be received at the Treasury.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

I INTEND to sell the following in Cumberland county, to which I now live, which contains a which is a good dwellinghouse, in good repair; a which contains about 8000 feet of fruit, an apple orchard 250 fine young trees, and almost fruit trees in a flourishing state. A run is sowed about 60 acres of land is likewise a well accustomed g stream. Also a tract about the former, which lies near the course about 900 acres, on which are convenient houses for cropping, as good meadow land as any may be overflowed in a few runs through it; about six acre in timothy. Likewise about both sides of Willis's, of which acres of low grounds, a good convenient houses for cropping Muddy creek, with a plantation lands, except the last mentioned as suitable for the culture of wheat, as any in this part of also for sale, on Dan river, in 1500 acres. For terms apply to

To be SOLD, at public auction

Thursday the 25th of APRIL, 1773
A TRACT of LAND, in King and Queen county, containing about 650 acres, wh story brick house, and convenient brick, and in good repair; also 60 by 24, with a brick cellar and within 30 yards of a wharf, hundred tons may load. One

peney to be paid on the 25th of April, giving bond, with approved

JULY

** There are, belonging to tract of land, 100 acres of land in the river, which will be sold without at the same time and place, with months credit, all my stock of &c. with a considerable quantity of kitchen furniture.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE subscriber will be in Salisbury during the month of May next, in order to recruit men as may be inclined to purchase in this province. What are no choice of several large surveys, year 1739, and are laid off in from 200 to 1000 acres. They are suited to the culture of wheat generally allowed to be equal to the continent. Time of payment may be agreed upon; and the further particulars known, Benjamin McCulloch, Esquire, William Johnson and Michael Orange county, John Kimbordin Ford county, Thomas Frabock county, Thomas Polk, Esquire, and Felix Kenan, Esquire, JOHN

JUST PUBL

And to be SOLD, who

By WILLIAM

HYMNS AND SPIRIT
Collected from the WORKS

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II. ON THE LORD

Rind Thurs Feb 11, 1773

no. 353

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On Saturday last was married Mr. JOHN DIXON,
junior, to Miss ELIZABETH PEYTON, second
daughter of Sir JOHN PEYTON, Baronet, in the
county of Gloucester.



By his EXCELLENCE the Right Honourable JOHN
Earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's Lieutenant
and Governor General of the colony and dominion
of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY
stands prorogued to the first Thursday in May
next, but it is judged expedient that the said Assembly
should meet sooner, in order to deliberate on a matter I have to lay before them of great moment to
the welfare of this colony; I have therefore thought
fit, by and with the consent and advice of his Ma-
jesty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majesty's
name, to appoint Thursday the fourth day of March
next for that purpose; at which time the attendance
of the General Assembly is accordingly required at
the capitol in the city of Williamsburg.

Given under my hand and the seal of the colony, at
Williamsburg aforesaid, this 6th day of February,
1773, and in the thirteenth year of his Majesty's
reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TREASURY OFFICE, February 8, 1773.

WITHIN these few days I have seen a FIVE
POUND BILL dated in 1771, the only
one that has fallen into my hands, in which the
bars or white lines enclosing the letter T are exactly
at the same distance from each other as in the true
bill of the same date; but the lines which form the
other two columns on each side of the T are much
nearer each other in the forged than in the good
bills. The T in this bill does not stand square, but
inclines pretty much to the left hand. I have also
seen several bills of 1771 which seem to be impressed
on the same sort of paper as was used for the forged
bills dated in 1769; the bars or white lines running
from the tops to the bottoms of these bills are nearly
at the same distance from each other as in the counterfeits
of 1769, all much wider than those of the
true bills. As these appear fresh from the press, it
is hoped many of them have not yet been thrown
into circulation; but I think it necessary to give the
public the earliest caution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

THURSDAY December 4. 1773.

cunningham signer

RICHMOND town, February 9, 1773.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, in his advertisement
of the 1st instant, informs the public that the
noted William Cunningham and company, of Glas-
gow, will not look on any transactions of mine on
their account, since the 1st day of November last, as
binding on them: In justice to myself, I think it
necessary to acquaint the public that, on giving up
the charge of the store kept by me at this place on
said Cunningham and company's account to him, it
was agreed between Mr. James Robison, of Falmouth,
and me, in Henderson's presence, that my intention
should not be made public till it was convenient for
him to leave Cabin Point; and from the 1st of No-
vember last I have carried on the business according
to his directions, and made no contracts with any per-
son on account of said Cunningham and company but
what he is in the knowledge of. I can account for
this conduct of Mr. Henderson's in no other way than
as a pretence for not paying off some of my engage-
ments, prior to the 1st of November, at the last meet-
ing of the merchants. If in consequence of any
instructions he may have received from his employers
he has inserted this advertisement, I presume he has
taken this uncommon method to ingratiate himself
with these worthy Gentlemen, and may, on that ac-
count, be excusable. If not, he has betrayed a de-
gree of malice equal to his ignorance.

ANDREW CHALMER.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Lancaster coun-
ty, on Tuesday the 2d of this instant (February)
an English servant named THOMAS TAYLOR,
about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, has dark
brown hair, stoops much in his walk, when he laughs
or talks shews his teeth very much, which are remark-
ably white. He was born in the county of Somerset,
which causes his dialect to be different from those in
or about London. Had on, when he went away, a
coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of blue frize, country
knit stockings, and a pair of country made shoes. I
believe he carried away some other clothes, but of
what kind I cannot tell. Whoever secures the said
servant, so that I get him again, shall have TWEN-
TY SHILLINGS if taken within ten miles from
home, and if farther FORTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up, on John's creek, in Botetourt, a roan
mare about 13 hands 3 inches high, 11 years
old, has a small star in her forehead, a natural pace,
and branded on the near shoulder IC. Posted, and
appraised to 9l.

EDWARD CARVIN.

I WILL sell twelve or fifteen hundred acres of rich
LAND on each side of Fish Pond creek, in the
lower end of Buckingham, whereon are all necessary
houses for cropping; also the CORN, FODDER,
and STOCK on the said land, and six valuable Vir-
ginia born SLAVES. If my debtors had not un-
justly kept me out of considerable sums of money for
a long time I should have had no occasion to have
sold land or Negroes to have paid my debts. Land
that I sold eleven years ago I am not yet paid for,
and a cargo of goods I entrusted a notorious villain
with several years ago, I have not received forty
pounds from him, and he refuses to let me see the
books to copy them, or to settle with me.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

* * * The land shall be laid off in parcels if not
sold soon.

CABIN POINT, February 1, 1773.

AS the store formerly kept at Richmond town by
Mr. Andrew Chalmer, for Messieurs William
Cunningham, and company, of Glasgow, has been

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known. I have no Objection to any Persons who have Des
as Attorney for Mr. Wadrow, to communicate the same
(11)

DAVID

W A N T E D,
A MIDDLE aged Man capable to take the Charge of
who will give constant Attendance. Such a Person
recommended, may hear of good Encouragement by a
Printer.

TAPPAHANNOCK, March 1
I HAVE for SALE two Pair of French
STONES, four Feet Diameter, equal
to any in the Colony. JOHN CO

WESTMORELAND, March 2
A N Advertisement some Time ago;

by Mr. Richard Hanson, Attorney for Sir Lyonel Lyde, to the Publick that several Negroes by me advertised for Sale, of Mr. John Monroe, deceased, had been mortgaged by Col. Monroe to the said Lyonel Lyde, to secure the Payment of aable Sum of Money, gave me the first Information of that since which I thought it incumbent upon me, as well to jn Conduct us to prevent any Unseasonableness in the Purchasers of th make an Inquiry into the Matter, and I can now, with Certainty, assure them that Colonel Andrew Morris, pr Mortgage before mentioned, had not only given the Slave his Son, the said John Monroe, by a Marriage Contract in County Court of Westmoreland, but had also given him up of them at least twelve Months before the Execution of the Colonel Morris may have imposed upon Mr. Lyde, but could effect the Title of his Son in an Estate given to him in the said; and therefore I hope the Purchasers will immediately Bonds, which I presume some of them have been presented by Mr. Hanson's Publication. (4) JOHN J

DINWIDDIE, March 30

I HAVE not yet sold the Land on the River, which was formerly advertised; and as I am still dispose of it, and in my former Advertisement gave a very full Description of the Land, with its Conveniences, I think it necessary now to give some other Circumstances relative to it, which may perhaps be of service to a Purchaser. The low Ground, containing two Miles is superior to most, and inferior to none, on that Part of Part of the high Land, without the Assistance of Manure, large Tobacco, but the greatest Part is more suitable for Cattle, light, lively, and fertile Soil, which may be worked with Vantage; the back Land is still lighter, but affords excellent pasturage for Cattle and Hogs. On the Trifit there is a high, pleasant Hill situated for a Dwellinghouse and Plantation, very near an excellent Spring. This Land is almost equally convenient Warehouses established between Petersburg and Abingdon, a few Miles; and, in a Word, was it in the Possession of who lived upon or near the Premises, I am not acquainted with any considerable inconvenience that would attend it. But as it lies in the Circle of my Business, and I consider that I am but a Stranger, I would willingly turn it over to a Purchaser that may be convenient to me. My Price is allusioned, by Friends who are well with the Land, to be very moderate, and the Purchaser need not trouble about getting the Title, or the Possession of the Land. (4) JOHN SUTTER.

MANASSAS, April 1

A S soon as the Subscribers can dispose of a Cabin and some tools, we propose to build an elegant Cabin or House in English Larch, about 16x20, 10x12, and other dimensions, as the time.

182-4-28 104

To be BUILT on L. R. on CHA

April 15, 1773 "VA Gazette"
The Charibs shall take the following Oath, namely:
"We A. B. do swear, in the Name of the immortal God and Christ Jesus, that we will bear true Allegiance to his Majesty George III. of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and that we will pay due Obedience to the Laws of Great Britain and the Island of St. Vincent, and will well and truly observe every Article of the Treaty concluded between his said Majesty and the Charibs; and we do acknowledge that his said Majesty is rightful Lord and Sovereign of all the Island of St. Vincent, and that the Lands held by us, the Charibs, are granted through his Majesty's Clemency."

On the Part of his Majesty, W. DALRYMPLE.

On the Part of the Charibs: Jean Baptiste, DuPont Begot, Boyordell, Dirang, Simon, Lalime, Sen. Bouamont, Justin Bauamont, Chatoit, Dougre Baramont, Lalime, Jun. Broca, Saioe, Francois Laron, St. Laron, Anisette, Clement, Bigott, Matthieu, Jean Louis Pacquin, Gadel Goibau, Jean Baptiste, Lonen, Boyudon, Du Vallet, Boucharie, Deruba Babiliard, Canata.

BOSTON, March 19.

LAST Friday, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out in the Customhouse, but by the timely Assistance of the Inhabitants of the Town a Stop was put to its Progress before it had done much Damage. It is generally thought the Fire's not happening in the Night has prevented much Lying and Falsehood. If we may judge from the Representations sent home upon other Occasions, it would not argue the Want of Candour to suppose that the Commissioners, or some of their Tools, would have made a formidable Story of it, and influenced the Ministry to believe it was done on Purpose; either in Testimony of Resentment against the Customhouse Officers, or with a View to a mobbish Scramble for the Revenue Money, which is so wantonly taken from the Colonies, and worse than thrown away. Perhaps, some certain Persons might have repaired to the Castle, for Fear of their Lives, and more Regiments wrote for to keep the rebellious Town of Boston in good Order.

NEW YORK, April 1.

CAPTAIN M'Aroy, from St. Vincent's, who left it about the 28th of February, advises that the Charibs a few Days before his Departure came in and offered to lay down their Arms to General Delrymple, who refused their Submission until they had delivered up all the Runaway Negroes. That a Packet had arrived from England, with Orders to the Commander in Chief to desist from prosecuting the War any farther, on which the Troops were ordered to embark by the 25th of March: The 14th Regiment for Augustine, and the 31st for New York; Major Etherington to remain with the Royal Americans, and a Regiment lately from England.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 15.

THE Criminals from Pittsylvania, who are charged with forging the Gold and Silver Money and the Treasury Notes current in this Colony, were this Day brought before the General Court by a Habeas Corpus; when, after a very full and learned Debate, a great Majority of the Court was of Opinion that the Proceedings were legal, and the Attorney General will exhibit Bills against them this Court.

(Marriages.) Mr. JOHN AYLETT, Attorney at Law, to Miss BETSEY DANBRIDGE of New Kent.

(Deaths.) Mrs. REBECCA CARTER, Spouse to Doctor William Carter of Gloucester.

SURRY COUNTY, April 10. On Tuesday last was married Mr. BENJAMIN PROFFIT, aged twenty, to Miss ELIZABETH ADAMS, a Maiden Lady, in her fifth Second Year.

To Mr. H*****.

PRINCE GEORGE, April 1, 1773.

PLAY what Imp of Hell formed the melancholy Design to spread this abominably-cooked Calomel, which then had intended sufficiently to spread, on the Memory of a Man, on whom Charadry, before his Exit, not even thy bitter Tongue found Room for one harsh Truth! In the instrument & mouth of thy foul devilish Infidelity, as Ought to be. Confines of those poor distinguished Institutions, thou hast set the Mortalities to be like shipp'd. We Human Beings artificially created than these men could have contriv'd to abridge a Villany so baseless performed by G. such less have brought to such without Qualification.

MARSH MAPP,

Advertisement.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 22.

THE Brothers, Drew, from Bristol, and Bell, Moody, from Glasgow, are arrived in York River; the Peter, Lang, from Glasgow, and John, Taylor, from Liverpool, in James River; and the Liberty, Alexander, in Rappahannock, in five Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we have Papers to the 5th of March.

Captain Alexander, in Longitude 61, spoke the Ship Britannia, from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, six Days out, all well.

Captain Lang, from Glasgow, who had six and thirty Days Passage, informs us that there had been a great Riot among the Sailors in Greenock, on Account of their not being allowed River Pay. They refused to do their Duty, unrigged several Vessels in the Harbour, and would not suffer the Carpenters to work upon them; then assembled in a Body and paraded the Streets, with Colours flying, Bagpipes playing, &c, and committing several Excesses. The Magistrates of Greenock thought it necessary to send for Assistance to Glasgow to quell the Rioters, and accordingly a Hundred Soldiers were sent, who upon being drawn up in the Town were pelted by the Mob, as also the Magistrates present. The Soldiers were then ordered to fire, which killed three Women, and mortally wounded a Boy, who died soon after. Some of the chief Rioters were apprehended and put in Jail, but soon released by the Mob; and, when Captain Lang sailed, it was reported that three Troops of Dragoons had arrived at Port Glasgow, on their Way to Greenock; as the Mob, after the Soldiers firing, had become more outrageous.

[Marriages.] Mr. JOHN BOUSH, of Norfolk, to MRS. NANCY WALLER, fourth Daughter of Benjamin Waller, Esq; of this City.

[Deaths.] Mrs. SARAH BOLLING, Spouse to ARCHIBALD BOLLING, Esq; of Goodland.

Last Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the following Prisoners were brought to the Bar of the General Court to take their Trials:

John Chapman, from Halifax, for Grand Larceny: Acquitted.

John Dugard, from Caroline, for Bigamy: Acquitted.

William Strange, from Stafford, for Horsestealing: Acquitted.

James Hill, from Fairfax, for Horsestealing: Acquitted by the Grand Jury.

William Nickens, from Lancaster, for Burglary: Acquitted by the Grand Jury.

Leonard Burnett, from Essex, for the Murder of a Negro: Acquitted.

Benjamin Cook, Benjamin Woodward, Joseph Cook, and Peter Medley, from Pennsylvania, for counterfeiting Gold and Silver Coins, and passing Counterfeit Treasury Notes: Acquitted. [The Testimony of John Short, the principal Evidence against the Prisoners, was invalidated by sundry Evidences in their Behalf, who proved him a most atrocious Villain; and their Counsel even made a Motion in Court to have him indicted for Perjury.] N. B. He is since gone off, and has left behind him, in this City, a Wife and six helpless Children in most pitiable Circumstances.

Moses Terry, from Halifax, for passing Counterfeits: Plead Guilty, and pardoned.

Frances Sullivan, from Lancaster, for Grand Larceny: Acquitted.

Peter Sidebottom, from Stafford, for Horsestealing: Guilty.

Mary Murphrey, from Augusta, for Grand Larceny: Guilty.

Edward Brown, from Charles City, for Grand Larceny: Guilty.

Eliphaz Musgrave, from James City, for Murder: Guilty.

John Bentley, from Prince William, for Horsestealing: Remanded to Jail, and to be tried in June.

Advertisements.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1773.

AS I find it very inconvenient to attend the Courts at Williamsburg, I must therefore desire all those indebted to James and John Taylor to discharge their Accounts immediately; those that remain unsettled will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without further Notice.

(2)

JAMES TAYLOR.

Just IMPORTED from London, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Williamsburg,

A NEW Assortment of MILLINERY of the most fashionable Kind, namely: Capt. Stomachers, Suits of Blond, Fanti, Ribands, Gloves, and Minionet and Brussels lace and Edgings, Blond and black Do. Joining Do. a Variety of general white Lustres, fringed and plain.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms, twenty Thousand Acres of LAND, in different Tracts, lying on Dan and Smith Rivers, and the Branches thereof. For Terms apply to me, in Petersburg. (II) JAMES WALKER.

THE GREAT COCK MATCH, BETWEEN THE UPLAND AND LOWLAND GENTLEMEN, WILL BE FOUGHT IN WILLIAMSBURG ON TUESDAY THE 25th OF MAY.

Wanted immediately,

A PERSON well recommended as to Morals, and capable of teaching LATIN, GREEK, WRITING, and ARITHMETICK. To such a one I will give the Sum of forty Pounds a Year, and he shall also have the sole Profit arising from whatever Scholars he teaches above eight, not exceeding twelve. If Application is not made, either personally or by Letter to me, in Cumberland, in about a Month's Time, I shall not expect it at all from this Advertisement.

ROBERT M'LAURIN.

The PLANTER, THOMAS LILLY MASTER,

WILL be ready to take in Tobacco, on Liberty of Consignment, by the 15th of May, at eight Pounds Sterling a Tun. Notes or Orders will be received by the Advertiser, in York, or on Board the said Ship, at the Honourable Colonel Cribbin's.

The Brig LIGHTFOOT, JACOB COOPER MASTER,

WILL be ready to take in Tobacco, at Bermuda Hundred, on Account of Mess. Norton and Son, by the Beginning of May. Notes or Orders may be lodged with X. H. Norton, Esquire, Williamsburgh, Thomas Lilly of York Town, or the Captain on Board.

FOR SALE,

SEVENTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND in 1/4 of Wight County, well timbered with Pine, Oak, and Cypress, about four Miles from Smithfield, and the same Distance from Warafquat Bay. For Terms apply to LEWIS BURWELL, Junior.

KINGSMILL, April 20, 1773.

To be SOLD, for ready Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on Friday the 30th of April, before the Raleigh Door, in WILLIAMSBURG, by the Sheriff of Middlesex,

A LARGE PARCEL OF YOUNG Virginia born Slaves,

consisting of House Servants of both Sexes, namely, a Cook, a Laundress, a Gardener, and several very likely Girls accustomed to spin, a good Carpenter and Cooper, likely Boys to plough or tend on Horses; and likewise, on the same Terms, will be disposed of, a good CHARIOT, a SINGLE CHAIR, and four very large handsome BAY COACH HORSES.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Pittsylvania.

JULY 29, 1773.

THE VIRGINIA G.

With the freshest ADVICES,

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE



LIBERA

Printed by ALEX. PURDIE, and JOHN DIXON, at the POS

To Mess. PURDIE & DIXON.

TREASURY OFFICE, JULY 20, 1773.

GENTLEMEN,

T was with equal Concern and Astonishment that I read in your Gazette of the 15th Instant, under the London Head, the following Paragraphs.

" Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Virginia Assembly dated March 14th 1773 to his Correspondent in London " submitted to the serious Consideration of the British Merchants " trading to that Colony."

" Our Assembly is now sitting; almost 37,000 Pounds new Paper Notes of Credit are to be emitted to redeem those now in Circulation, notwithstanding the Redemption of 8000 Pounds of them should have taken Place in 1770 and the Taxes have been actually received for that Purpose. Would it not be wise in the Merchants in Britain to endeavour at obtaining Instructions from the King to our Gouvernor not to assent to any of our Acts for emitting Paper Money?"

I am persuaded that no Member of the Assembly could have been the Author of a Letter, so big with the most injurious Reflections upon our Legislature; it must have been the Offspring of some other designing, insidious Person, who, to give Point to his Malice, hath assumed this Character. Had this Letter been confined to the English Papers, it might suffice to give it a proper Answer through the same Channels; but, since it has been republished here, to prevent any bad Influence it may have in this and the other Colonies on the Continent, I beg the Favour of you to publish, in your next Week's Paper, the following Letter, which I have wrote to my Correspondent in London.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

R. C. NICHOLAS.

SIR,

VIRGINIA, July 16, 1773.

HAVING already, by different Opportunities, wrote to you upon private and ordinary Affairs, my Attention is now reluctantly, though necessarily drawn to a Subject of a publick and more serious Nature, in which I consider not only my own Credit, but the Honour and Integrity of our General Assembly as essentially involved. I cannot sufficiently express my Surprise at reading in both our late Gazettes two Paragraphs, of which the enclosed is a literal Copy. The Liverpool Printer, I presume, took them from some London Paper, and, before this Time, they have probably circulated throughout Great Britain. Who was the Author of this extraordinary Letter, I will not venture to guess, lest I should do Injustice to any one; but I cannot believe it could have been written by "a Member of the Virginia Assembly," as is suggested, because every Member of that Body must have been better acquainted with their Views and Proceedings, and I hope is actuated by stricter Principles of Honour, than to have given so partial and unjust a Representation. The Author's evident Design was to insinuate that our late Emission of Treasury Notes was wantonly and unjustly voted by the Assembly; that there had been a Misapplication made of the 8000 £. he speaks of, by the Treasurer, either of his own Accord, or by Direction of

Emoluments; and, in Regard to the Assembly, they were deceived by placing too large a Share of Confidence in their Treasurer; he was grown old in this and another important Office; both of which he had filled, for a great Number of Years, with much Reputation. Upon his Death, and not till then, his Mismanagement was discovered. The Assembly immediately put this Business into a different Channel; guarded it with such Precautions and Restrictions, as their Experience had taught, and hoped that the World would look forward and be convinced that little Danger of the like Inconveniences was to be apprehended. After this Discovery, a thorough Scrutiny was made into the Affairs of the Treasury, and, in the Year 1767, a Committee being appointed to examine the Accounts of the different Emissions and the State of the several Funds, reported that the Sum of 539,962 £. 10s. had been issued in Treasury Notes for publick Services. That, after deducting the Notes burnt by the Standing Committee, appointed by Law for that Purpose, and what were then in the Treasurer's Hands, there remained in Circulation the Sum of 296,727 £. 2s. 2d. The Number of Notes burnt by the same Committee, since the above Report, reduces the Balance at this Time outstanding, as appears from the Treasury Books, to 54,397 £. 5s. The Balance due to these Funds from the Estate of the late Treasurer, from the Arrears of Taxes in the Hands of the Collectors (I mean such as are believed to be good) have, upon several and late Examinations of our House of Burgesses, been judged an ample Security for the Redemption of such of these Notes as remain in Circulation and moreover to discharge the Balance, which, from some subsequent Observations, will appear to be due from the old Notes to the Funds of later Emissions. The whole visible Estate of the late Treasurer has been told to answer the Demands of the Publick; an Interest of five per Cent, is annually accounted for upon his Balance; every legal Method is pursued to get the Money out of the Hands of the Collectors; and, lest any Deficiency should happen, the House of Burgesses have bound themselves by repeated Resolves to make it good. That this Balance and these Arrears have not been paid before this Time, I believe has been chiefly owing to the Scarcity of Money and the great Difficulties attending the Collection of it; but both of them have been and probably will be lessened considerably every Year. Most of the Merchants as well as others, sensible of the Goodness of the Foundation, on which the Security of these Notes is established, have generally (till within these twelve Months, when our Exchange took a sudden and unexpected Start, owing to the peculiar Complexion of the Times) preferred them either to Gold or Silver, as being more convenient for transacting the internal Business of the Country. Under these Circumstances the Assembly thought it unreasonable and unjust to impose new Taxes on the People for the Redemption of these Notes, as they had already paid more than was sufficient for that Purpose. As Things had unluckily fallen into Confusion, it was judged most prudent to endeavour at reducing them to Order by Degrees, having a proper Regard to the ultimate Security of the Publick and every Individual connected with it; indeed it was apprehended that over rigorous Measures might be productive of some considerable Losses. The Rise of Exchange, which I have acknowledged did occasion an Alteration in the

in their own accord, or by direction of the Assembly, or, at least, with their connivance; and what is worse, if possible, his Letter has a direct tendency to subject the conduct of our Legislature to the censure of our most gracious Sovereign. Whether the Merchants of Britain have pursued the wise advice of the Author and endeavoured to obtain his Majesty's instructions to our Governor "not to assent to any of our Acts of Assembly for emitting Paper Money," would be to me a matter of great indifference, unless it were done upon such groundless assertions; though I would fain hope that Gentlemen of their discernment, who are so materially connected with this Colony, have not suffered themselves to be so easily deluded, and that they must consider our Legislature as respectable enough to be entitled to a candid hearing, on this and all other interesting occasions, before their conduct is condemned. One, and this no inconsiderable misfortune attending our distant separation from our Parent Country, is, that we are too often exposed to misrepresentations; various instances of this sort might be produced. If any instructions should be obtained, I am persuaded they can only look forward and will not interfere with the Laws now in force, under the authority of which our paper money has been issued and is now actually in circulation. A moment's reflection must suggest to you and every man of sense that a measure of this sort would introduce the greatest confusion into the country and involve many individuals in the utmost distress. For my own part, I never was an advocate for paper money; I believe a great majority of our Assembly have an aversion to it, and never would have consented to introduce such a currency amongst us, but from the most pressing necessity; though it is the opinion of many judicious persons that a moderate quantity of paper, established upon competent funds, if it could be effectually guarded against forgeries, would be of great utility to this country. From an earnest desire that the conduct of our Assembly, in these money matters especially, should be placed in a proper and just point of view, I must beg your attention to it, from first to last. Paper currencies, I believe, had obtained in several other colonies on this continent long before an introduction of such a species of money amongst us was thought of here. Our Assembly had so little inclination to it, that, at the first commencement of those hostilities, which were introductory to the late war, when they were called upon for aids, they preferred borrowing the sum desired, even at an advanced interest. In the progress of the war, many and earnest requisitions from the Crown were made of our Assembly; the sums required, from time to time, were so very considerable, that there was no prospect of borrowing them; could they have been had, the interest would have proved so enormous a burthen, that the country could not have borne it, without distressing the people amazingly. Hence arose an absolute necessity of having recourse to a paper currency. The sums voted, at different times, were upon proper estimates; and funds, the most ample and unexceptionable, were established for the redemption of the treasury notes; indeed, I can say with great truth, that the Assembly was so scrupulous in this matter, that, rather than there should be the smallest doubt of their sufficiency, they valued the funds at much less, than those, who were best acquainted with them, were persuaded they would yield. The demand of large sums was almost annual for several successive years; the periods of redemption of the different emittions were various, and it would have been too burthenome to the people to have been obliged to sink an entire emission by taxes to be collected within the year. The consequence of this was that there became so great a variety of paper money in circulation, that it was morally impossible to wind up any one emission at the period of its redemption. The taxes were paid in such money, as people happened to be possessed of, and you will readily see that the treasurer was obliged to receive such treasury notes, as the collectors offered in payment, otherwise the credit of the whole money would have sunk at once. It cannot be denied, for I mean to tell you the whole truth, that the affairs of our treasury, after many years, fell into confusion. An unhappy incident, I must say not entirely peculiar to this country, though it gives me pain to recollect the misfortunes of others. I would here gladly draw a veil over the infirmities of my predecessor in office; but it is necessary, for your better understanding some of my subsequent observations, that I should recall to your remembrance, for the thing was made very publick several years ago, the mismanagement of our finances, as well, in not calling the collectors to a stricter account, as in lending out the publick money. Both these things, I have had abundant reason to believe, in respect to the treasurer himself, were more owing to a mistaken kind of humanity in compassion for persons in distress, than any view to his own private

exchange, which I have acknowledged did occasion an alteration in the preference formerly given to our treasury notes, appears to have been chiefly owing to the misfortunes in Great Britain, and, by no means to a redundancy either of specie or paper money. Every one, attentive to the nature of exchange, I think, must allow that it is regulated chiefly by the quantity of money and the number of bills brought to market; if we suppose the quantity of money to be laid out in bills, at different times, nearly equal and the number of bills greatly lessened, this will of course raise the exchange. It is notorious that a large proportion, if not much the greatest number of bills had been, for several years past, drawn by the Scotch factors; those gentlemen's draughts have, of late, been restrained to narrow limits, and, I believe very few of those, who used to deal most considerably in exchange, now draw any bills at all. Our exchange had fluctuated for a considerable time and generally under par; sometimes it was at fifteen, seventeen, and a half, twenty, twenty two and a half, per cent; and, I think, last July, when the misfortunes, which had happened in Great Britain, began first to be felt here, it rose to twenty five, afterwards to twenty seven and a half, and, at the last meeting of the merchants, to thirty per cent. This rise put the remitters upon collecting all the specie they could, and hence arose a dislike in some to paper money; but you must think it resolvable into an incident, which the wisest of men could not have foreseen nor prevented.

We continued several years, without any expectation that we should be under a necessity of issuing more paper money; but, in the year 1769, a requisition from the crown was laid before the Assembly by our late worthy Governor, Lord Botetourt, to defray the expenses of running a line between this colony and the Cherokee country; the sum desired, according to an estimate laid before us, was £3000. sterling; the expenses of the country for condemned slaves, tobacco lost in several publick warehouses and other contingencies ran pretty high, and, at the same time, the Assembly was desirous to make trial of a moderate sum of copper money, which had been found extremely useful in some of the neighbouring colonies; these several articles would have called for about £5,000/- but the publick fund of our treasury, as it is called to distinguish it from the other particular appropriated funds, was very low. After considering several expedients, it was judged most eligible to issue a moderate sum in treasury notes; and, that it might be reduced to the narrowest compass, we anticipated about 3000/- which the ordinary standing duties would probably bring in the ensuing spring and only voted £10,000/- to be issued in paper money, to pass in payment to such persons, as were willing to receive it. These notes were made redeemable the 20th of November 1771 and the most ample funds established to secure such redemption. Accordingly £10,000/- were emitted in the paper, of which I formerly sent you a sample, and which, from its peculiar texture and the various checks and devices, with which it was guarded, every one hoped would have effectually secured the money against counterfeits and forgeries. In the year 1771 there happened the most extraordinary overflows of our different rivers, that had been known in the memory of man; vast quantities of tobacco were destroyed in many of the publick warehouses; the merchants and other sufferers, in a body, joined in a memorial to the president and council praying relief; the assembly was called and the distressed situation of the unfortunate sufferers recommended to their immediate and most serious attention. You must know, Sir, that by our inspection law, under the authority of which the publick warehouses are established, the country is obliged to make good every loss of this kind. The assembly met in the month of July, and, after considering maturely every proposal, that was offered, they found that nothing could enable them, except a further emission of paper money, to do the sufferers that speedy justice, they had a right to expect. They, therefore, voted £30,000/- the smallest sum, that could answer the purpose, valuing themselves, in aid of this, upon what might be saved by picking such heads of tobacco, as had been but partially damaged. The notes to be emitted were made redeemable the 10th of December 1775 and such funds were established for their redemption, as every one acquainted with them, must be convinced will yield considerably more than the sum emitted. Both these last emissions were in such estimation, that they were generally preferred to any other money in the colony; many merchants, as well as others brought considerable sums both of gold and silver to the publick treasury to be exchanged for these notes. Thus matters stood till our exchange rose; but even then, though a preference was given to specie by such, as had occasion to make remittances, the treasury notes maintained their credit.

THE

NUMBER 1148.



THE A GAZETTE.

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

TEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

DIE, and JOHN DIXON, at the POST OFFICE.

Emolument; and, in Regard to the Assembly, they were deceived by placing too large a Share of Confidence in their Treasurer; he was grown old in this and another important Office; both of which he had filled, for a great Number of Years, with much Reputation. Upon his Death, and not till then, his Mismanagement was discovered. The Assembly immediately put this Business into a different Channel; guarded it with such Precautions and Restrictions, as their Experience had taught, and hoped that the World would look forward and be convinced that little Danger of the like Inconveniences was to be apprehended. After this Discovery, a thorough Scrutiny was made into the Affairs of the Treasury, and, in the Year 1767, a Committee being appointed to examine the Accounts of the different Emissions and the State of the several Funds, reported that the Sum of 539,962 l. 10 s. had been issued in Treasury Notes for publick Services. That, after deducting the Notes burnt by the standing Committee, appointed by Law for that Purpose, and what were then in the Treasurer's Hands, there remained in Circulation the Sum of 246,727 l. 2 s. 2 d. The Number of Notes burnt by the same Committee, since the above Report, reduces the Balance at this Time outstanding, as appears from the Treasury Books, to 54,392 l. 5 s. The Balance due to these Funds from the Estate of the late Treasurer, from the Arrears of Taxes in the Hands of the Collectors (I mean such as are believed to be good) have, upon several and late Examinations of our House of Burgesses, been judged an ample Security for the Redemption of such of these Notes as remain in Circulation and moreover to discharge the Balance, which, from some subsequent Observations, will appear to be due from the old Notes to the Funds of later Emissions. The whole visible Estate of the late Treasurer has been told to answer the Demands of the Publick; an Interest of five per Cent. is annually accounted for upon his Balance; every legal Method is pursued to get the Money out of the Hands of the Collectors; and, lest any Deficiency should happen, the House of Burgesses have bound themselves by repeated Resolves to make it good. That this Balance and these Arrears have not been paid before this Time, I believe has been chiefly owing to the Scarcity of Money and the great Difficulties attending the Collection of it; but both of them have been and probably will be lessened considerably every Year.¹ Most of the Merchants as well as others, sensible of the Goodness of the Foundation, on which the Security of these Notes is established, have generally (till within these twelve Months, when our Exchange took a sudden and unexpected Start, owing to the peculiar Complexion of the Times) preferred them either to Gold or Silver, as being more convenient for transacting the internal Business of the Country. Under these Circumstances the Assembly thought it unreasonable and unjust to impose new Taxes on the People for the Redemption of these Notes, as they had already paid more than was sufficient for that Purpose. As Things had unluckily fallen into Confusion, it was judged most prudent to endeavour at reducing them to Order by Degrees, having a proper Regard to the ultimate Security of the Publick and every Individual connected with it; indeed it was apprehended that over rigorous Measures might be productive of some considerable Losses. The Rise of Exchange, which I have acknowledged did occasion an Alteration in the Preference formerly given to our Treasury Notes, appears to have been chiefly owing to the Misfortunes in Great-Britain, and, by no Means to a Redundancy either of Specie or Paper Money. Every one, attentive to the Nature of Exchange, I think, must allow that it is regulated

In the Month of January last, it was, after much Difficulty, discovered that both these Emissions had been counterfeited. The Forgeries were executed in so very ingenious and masterly a Manner, that those, who might be supposed best acquainted with the Money, were deceived. The Signers, the Engraver, the Printer, and the Numberers of the Notes could not, for some Time, be convinced of the Counterfeiting. The Discovery happened to be made, when there was a general Meeting of the Merchants in this City; this occasioned a great Interruption in almost every Kind of Business. The united Voice of the whole Trade seemed to be, that all the Notes of both Emissions ought immediately to be called in. A Memorial from the Treasury was presented to his Excellency the Governour, who summoned his Council, and, by their Advice, the Assembly was called. The Subject underwent the maturest Deliberation; many Expedients were proposed and duly weighed. Could the Money have been borrowed, with Certainty and in Time, at a reasonable Interest, this would have been thought the most eligible Measure; and, I am persuaded, would have been adopted, without searching for any other; but there was no Prospect of it; the Representatives of the People, collected from all Parts of the Country could not say with Certainty where so much as 1000 l. was to be had. In such a Situation, what could have been done? Something every one saw was necessary; the Circulation of the Money, in most Parts, was stopped, though every Method had been used to make the Publick acquainted with such Marks, as distinguished the good from the forged Bills, so soon as the Counterfeits were detected. Unwilling, as the Assembly really was, to issue more Paper Money, it was found, at last, that no other Method could be safely relied on. There happened to be in the Country a Quantity of Paper, imported some Years ago by one of our most considerable Merchants, who, with several others, had a Design of establishing a private Bank. This Paper was fabricated in London by a very eminent Hand, as you may see by the Sample enclosed. The Assembly was of Opinion that it would afford a much better Security against Forgeries, than any we had before made Use of and therefore resolved to make Trial of it, for a short Time. In Order to determine the Quantity necessary to be emitted, the State of the several Funds was accurately examined, and there was found to be in Circulation, of the two Emissions in 1769 and 1771, the Sum of 36,834 l. about 29,000 l. of the last added to the former made up this aggregate Sum. Here it will be necessary for me to make a small Digression to explain to you the Cause that so large a Sum of this Money still continued out, and this will farther show my Reasons for speaking so fully of the Fund of old Notes, which, but for the Circumstances before mentioned, would all have been sunk long ago. You will be pleased to observe the Variety of Money we must necessarily have had in Circulation; it consisted of old Treasury Notes, those of 1769 and 1771, and what Gold and Silver might happen, from Time to Time, to be in the Circle; the Taxes to redeem these later Emissions were, as formerly, paid in such Money, as the People had and the Treasurer was obliged to receive such, as was offered him. The Author of the Extract of the Letter says that "the Redemption of 8000 l. ought to have taken Place in 1770" and that the Taxes had actually been received for that Purpose.² He must allude to the Notes of 1769, for the others were not issued until the Fall 1771; but, in both these Assertions, he is egregiously mistaken. You will be pleased to recollect, from what I have said, that these Notes were not redeemable until 1771, and that, at the Time he makes

chiefly by the Quantity of Money and the Number of Bills brought to Market; if we suppose the Quantity of Money to be laid out in Bills, at different Times, nearly equal and the Number of Bills greatly lessened, his will of Course raise the Exchange. It is notorious that a large Proportion, if not much the greatest Number of Bills had been, for several Years past, drawn by the Scotch Factors; these Gentlemen's Draughts have, of late, been restrained to narrow Limits, and, I believe very few of those, who used to deal most considerably in Exchange, now draw any Bills at all. Our Exchange had fluctuated for a considerable Time and generally under Par; sometimes it was at fifteen, seventeen and a Half, twenty, twenty two and a Half, per Cent; and, I think, last July, when the Misfortunes, which had happened in Great Britain, began first to be felt here, it rose to twenty five, afterwards to twenty seven and a Half, and, at the last Meeting of the Merchants to thirty per Cent. This Rise put the Remitters upon collecting all the Specie they could, and hence arose a Distike in some to Paper Money; but you must think it resolvable into an Incident, which the wisest of Men could not have foreseen nor prevented.

We continued several Years, without any Expectation that we should be under a Necessity of issuing more Paper Money; but, in the Year 1769, a Requisition from the Crown was laid before the Assembly by our late worthy Governor, Lord Botetourt, to defray the Expenses of running a Line between this Colony and the Cherokee Country; the Sum desired, according to an Estimate laid before us, was 2500/. Sterling; the Expenses of the Country for condemned Slaves, Tobacco lost in several publick Warehouses and other Contingencies ran pretty high, and, at the same Time, the Assembly was desirous to make Trial of a moderate Sum of Copper Money, which had been found extremely useful in some of the neighbouring Colonies; these several Articles would have called for about 15,000/. but the publick Fund of our Treasury, as it is called to distinguish it from the other particular appropriated Funds, was very low. After considering several Expedients, it was judged most eligible to issue a moderate Sum in Treasury Notes; and, that it might be reduced to the narrowest Compass, we anticipated about 5000/, which the ordinary standing Duties would probably bring in the ensuing Spring and only voted 10,000/. to be issued in Paper Money, *to pass in Payment to such Persons, as were willing to receive it.* These Notes were made redeemable the 20th of November 1771 and the most ample Funds established to secure such Redemption. Accordingly 10,000/. were emitted in the Paper, of which I formerly sent you a Sample, and which, from its peculiar Texture and the various Checks and Devices, with which it was guarded, every one hoped would have effectually secured the Money against Counterfeits and Forgeries. In the Year 1771 there happened the most extraordinary Overflowings of our different Rivers, that had been known in the Memory of Man; vast Quantities of Tobacco were destroyed in many of the publick Warehouses; the Merchants and other Sufferers, in a Body, joined in a Memorial to the President and Council praying Relief; the Assembly was called and the distressed Situation of the unfortunate Sufferers recommended to their immediate and most serious Attention. You must know, Sir, that by our Inspection Law, under the Authority of which the publick Warehouses are established, the Country is obliged to make good every Loss of this Kind. The Assembly met in the Month of July, and, after considering maturely every Proposel, that was offered, they found that nothing could enable them, except a farther Emission of Paper Money, to do the Sufferers that speedy Justice, they had a Right to expect. They, therefore, voted 30,000/. the smallest Sum, that could answer the Purpose, valuing themselves, in Aid of this, upon what might be saved by picking such Holes heads of Tobacco, as had been but partially damaged. The Notes to be emitted were made redeemable the 10th of December 1775 and such Funds were established for their Redemption, as every one acquainted with them, must be convinced will yield considerably more than the Sum emitted. Both these last Emissions were in such Estimation, that they were generally preferred to any other Money in the Colony; many Merchants, as well as others brought considerable Sums both of Gold and Silver to the publick Treasury to be exchanged for these Notes. Thus Matters stood till our Exchange rose; but even then, though a Preference was given to Specie by such, as had Occasion to make Remittances, the Treasury Note maintained their Credit.

There could have been collected, but one Year's Taxes; and these were not then all paid into the Treasury. The Truth is, and this seems to be all that is necessary to be known, that the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of these Notes had yielded, and there had been paid into the Treasury before the last Meeting of the Assembly, considerably more than the 10,000/. emitted, besides which there were some Arrears due to that Fund in the Hands of the Collectors.

Of the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of the Notes issued in 1771, there had been paid, in Part, for the first Year's Collection the Sum of 5947/. 18/. 2 d. Besides, there were also considerable Arrears due to this Fund, which every Endeavour is used to enforce the speedy Payment of. But it must not be supposed that these Taxes were chiefly paid either in Specie or in the particular Notes of the two last Emissions; the Fact is, that they were paid indiscriminately in different Sorts of Money, though principally in the old Notes, as the new were less defaced and most People wished to keep them in Circulation. You must know, Sir, when there were, several Years ago, new Regulations established for the better ordering the Affairs of the Treasury, that a Standing Committee was appointed of Gentlemen of unexceptionable Characters, who meet in the Months of June and December annually, examine the Treasurer's Accounts by their proper vouchers, and to them the Treasurer is obliged to produce the several Balances in his Hands, of which they give him a Certificate, to be published, for the Satisfaction of the Country, in our Gazette. (In December last the Accounts were all strictly examined by this Committee; the Treasurer produced the several Balances due to the different Funds, the Accounts of which are kept entirely distinct. There were then in the Treasury of old Notes 19,590/. 19 s. which the Committee burnt and destroyed together with 923/. all there was, of the Emission of 1769. Of the former Sum 9536/. 5 s. 7 d. properly belonged to the other Funds. There were in the Treasury about 2000/. of the Notes of 1771, great Part of which had been received for Duties appropriated to defray the current Expenses of the Country, and which were therefore properly applicable to those Purposes; these, together with what Specie and Bills of Exchange of undoubted Credit, which were in Hand, made up the exact Balances due to the Country on each particular Account. The Balance due from the old Fund to the new at this Time, including the Notes lately burnt, appears to be 13,172/. 19 s. 2 d. Before the Forgeries were discovered, it was judged most prudent to destroy the old Notes as fast as they came in; this could make no Difference to the Publick or any Individual, as the Funds, upon the Whole, are on such good Grounds, believed to be amply sufficient; and, in Case any Deficiency should happen, the publick Faith is plighted to make it good. The Specie, which remained, it was absolutely necessary to reserve in the Treasury to exchange for every Sort of the Paper Money, as it was brought in from Time to Time. In the Course of Payments, it frequently happened that there were received considerable Sums of the new Notes for the Use of the old Fund, which the Treasurer exchanged for old Notes with such Persons as were willing to take them. In short, in this complicated Business every Endeavour hath been used to support the Credit of the Treasury and to do the Publick, as well as every Individual the utmost Justice. The chief Object has been to gather in the Taxes with all possible Expedition, to take proper Care of the Money, when received, and to apply it, so far as could be done, to the Purposes, for which it was intended. But to return to the Proceedings of the Assembly. These you will be best able to judge of by having Recourse to the Act herewith sent.

The Author of the Extract asserts that "almost 37,000/. new Paper Notes of Credit are to be emitted to redeem those that are now in Circulation." If he would take the Trouble to read the Act, as he surely ought to have done, before he ventured to pass his Censure, he will find his Assertion to be groundless. The Truth is this; it was thought necessary that all the outstanding Notes of both Emissions should be immediately called in. The Time appointed for the Redemption of those issued in 1769 was elapsed, and therefore they could not properly be redeemed by issuing other Bills of Credit. The Notes of 1771 were not redeemable until the 10th Day of December 1775; there could be no Impropriety in substituting other and better Paper Notes in Lieu of them, redeemable at the same Time. Upon such Principles you will find the Act was framed. The Treasurer is empowered, *sic*, to issue Treasury Notes *etc* to that Amount,

£ 36,834

as is asserted, but to borrow any Sum not exceeding 36,834*l.* The Money, when borrowed, was to be applied, in the first Place, to the Redemption of the Treasury Notes issued in 1769, and, when this was done, then to redeem the Notes of 1771; but, if the Treasurer was not able to borrow the Whole or any Part of the Sum, in one Month he was then empowered to issue his Notes for any Sum, that might be requisite to make up the Deficiency of such Sums, as he could not borrow, to be exchanged for the Notes of 1771. These new Notes were not made a legal Tender, but were to pass in Payment to such Persons only as should be willing to receive them. For the Repayment of such Sums with Interest, as might be borrowed, and, for the Redemption of the new Notes to be issued, you will find that all the Funds of the other Notes are expressly mortgaged, and moreover the Act declares that, if they should prove deficient, the same shall be made good by the Publick. You will find that a farther Provision is made, which it was thought would be extremely useful and the most probable Means to prevent Forgeries. The Treasurer is directed to redeem these new Notes on the first of June 1774, by applying, in the first Place, so much Money, as shall then, have come to his Hands of the Duties and Taxes; and, if these should not be sufficient, he is empowered to borrow Money; and, if he should not be able to do this, he is then directed to issue other Treasury Notes to redeem such of those, directed by the Act to be first issued, as may, at that Time, remain in Circulation; these other Notes are to be imprinted upon the most proper Paper, that can be procured from Great Britain, in the mean Time. This Act hath been and will be strictly conformed to. None of the new Notes have issued, except in Exchange for those of 1771, though many of the Merchants and others would gladly have taken them for those of 1769 also. The whole Sum, that can be issued, will not exceed 29,000*l.* and I am hopeful that I shall be able to do with less. The Shortness of the Time allowed for borrowing, before the Notes were to be issued, I know was objected to by some; but Necessity urged the Assembly to it, and after Experience proved that they judged rightly. At a Meeting of the Merchants in January, it hath been observed that a Stop was put to great Part of their Business in the Money Way; I am persuaded the Case would have been much worse at their next Meeting in April, had not the new Notes been prepared ready to be exchanged for the others; besides, though I have ever since the Assembly been desirous of borrowing any Sum in Specie, that could be had for the Purpose, I have not been able to procure more than 4100*l.* Knowing the great Scarcity of Gold and Silver in the Country, I offered, from the first, to take in the Notes of 1769 and 1771 and to pay Interest for them; but, in this, I could not succeed. Some Persons might have been disappointed that there was not offered a higher Premium for Money, than five per Cent. Interest; but the Assembly could see no good Reason for this; indeed it seemed a probable Means of relieving one Part of the Community at the Expense of another. Some Creditors, it was feared, would have been too apt to distress their Debtors for the Sake of an advanced Interest. From this Declaration of Facts, the Truth of which may be proved by undoubted Testimony and the most authentic Documents, I submit it to your Consideration to determine how far the Author of the Extract can be justified in his groundless and ill-natured Aspersions. The best and wisest of Men may differ in their Opinions, as to the Propriety of Measures, especially in Cases of Intricacy and Importance; it is possible that the more judicious, and such, as are better acquainted with Things of this Sort, may discover some Errors in our Proceedings, which have escaped us; but, for the Purity and Uprightness of the Intentions of our Assembly, from first to last, in all their Money Transactions, so far as they have fallen under my Observation; and for the Justice of every Thing done at our Treasury, since I have been honoured with the Management of it, I will venture to pawn my Credit with you and the whole World.

It only remains for me to beg your friendly Indulgence for the Trouble I have given you by so long a Letter and to assure you that I am, with the highest Sentiments of Esteem, very respectfully, S. J. R.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. C. NICHOLAS.

ment, is chargeable on our native Summer to be doubted but those Canada Grapes are the different People of Europe who make and expect Success from a judicious Choice. hard to imagine. Never was greater Temptation but we seem to study our own Disappointments, peculiar to a new Enterprise, w Success precarious. Having Occasion to apply your Assistance in furnishing Slips for my impertinent to add the above Reflexions; drawn from Miller, deserve to be considered the World are unavailing, unless you, Gentility of the Measure contribute a little Vigor.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedt
June 20, 1773. R O B E R T

P. S. Boxes of Slips, covered in Earth, Water, to the Care of Mr. Richard Crump, would have a quick Conveyance to the Vine

BOSTON,

THE Grandmother of a young Lady ma
though a Hundred Years of Age, rec
~~London, (1773) NOV~~
We hear the Committee of Correspondence in a spirited circular Letter, the Governour's Title Page as printed in the Pamphlet, also and sent them to the several Town Clerks communicated. *

Last Wednesday the House of Commons humbly Petition and Remonstrance to the King would be pleased to remove from their Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq
andrew OLIVER, Esq; Lieutenant

TUESDAY last the Great and General Assembly, was prorogued to Wednesday his Excellency GOVERNOR having fitting grossed Bills which passed this Session.

On Monday last his EXCELLENCE

both Houses: ← see XEROX Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House

THE Secretary has laid before me a Note which you have made an Alteration in the Year of the King's Reign. I am not on less a manifest Reason can be given, but Instructions from consenting to any Bill of a Nature without a suspending Clause. I must Matter, and to cause your Bills to be prepared only been constantly practised in this Government to think, in most Parts of his Majesty's Dom

To which the HOUSE immediately said
May it please your Excellency,

THE House have read your Message just
cannot but wonder that you should pass the two Houses as of an extraordinary Words expressive of the Year of the King instead of the Roman Language as usual, or think yourself restrained by an Instruction it is immaterial to the House, and therefore, proper to order the Bills to be laid before your Excellency, recede from that which you are p

NEW YORK,

ON Tuesday last Sir John Johnson with party of Gentlemen and Ladies, set off in their Coach to New York, where they will remain for some time.

Sept 30, 1773

"VA Gazette"

Printed by ALEX. PURDIE, and JOHN DIXON, at the POST OFFICE.

To Messrs. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, WILLIAMSBURG, September 22, 1773.

THE very earnest Address of your Correspondent "A Virginian," on the Subject of Paper Money unquestionably demands our most serious Attention especially as it comes warmly recommended by so respectable a Number of your Readers in the County of STAFFORD. That we ought to profit from the Experience of others, it must be owned, is a Lesson sanctified by the Voice of Wisdom; and the Observation, from its Antiquity, hath, long since, become proverbial; but, give me Leave to remark that, in most political Reforms, it is often observable that the Zeal of the Reformer is too apt to hurry him beyond the Object of his Wishes and may introduce Inconveniences, which he hardly foresees and may live to lament. Of this Sort I must consider the Essay, which is the Subject of my present Contemplation. The Author's extreme Aversion to every Kind of Paper Currency may be, in his own Opinion, well founded, and he has displayed too large a Share of good Sense to admit a Suspicion that he could have wished to depreciate what Paper Money we have now remaining in Circulation, but yet it is to be feared that his Observations may have this Tendency. I will, for a Moment, suppose the original Evil in first admitting it amongst us to have been, even as great as he would represent it; but surely we are now called upon by every Principle of Justice, by every Dictate of Political Wisdom, to support its Credit; should this fail, the Confusion the Country may be thrown into and the Losses, which may be sustained by Individuals, the present Possessors of the Money, are more easily to be conceived than described.

Having, on a late Occasion, given the Publick what appeared to me a faithful History of our Paper Currency, from its first Introduction, I should now leave the Author's Observations on our former Emissons unnoticed, were it not to be apprehended that the Want of a thorough Understanding of the Subject may mislead some of your Readers and lay a Foundation of groundless Prejudices. That other Countries, as well as Virginia, have sustained Inconveniences and, perhaps, Losses from a Paper Currency, I am not at all concerned to deny; what I undertake to maintain is that these have not arisen from Paper Money, merely, as *such*, but that they have been chiefly, if not totally owing, either to these Bills of Credit not being established upon proper Funds, or to a Superabundance of them, or to some Mismanagements. I might, if the Limits of your Paper would permit, go farther and show clearly that other Countries have derived great Advantages from Paper Currencies and that the Business of those Communities would be vastly cramped and could not be transacted to Advantage without them. In doing this I should take into my View the different Banks; some established immediately by, and others, under the Auspices of publick Authority; some upon one and others upon different Kinds of Funds, and might ask, with Propriety, what are the Notes issuing from those Banks more or less than Paper Money? Gentlemen, whose Eyes are captivated and so much allured by the Glitter of the precious Metals, as hasty to pronounce every other Species of Money counterfeit, will do well to consider more distinctly the Nature of Money, and what is its proper Office. The original Commerce of the World we know, was carried on merely by Barter; Work was paid in Work and one Species of Goods exchanged for another. As Nations became more civilized and Commerce more extensive, it was found convenient and necessary to fix a certain Price upon some particular Thing, as a Measure and Standard for all others. Gold, Silver, Copper and Brads, being the most scarce and noble Metals, were agreed upon by the common Consent of most Nations; though it is equally well known that Iron, Leather, Paper and many other Things, having a certain Stamp impressed upon them to denote their Value, have been adopted and passed currently in many Countries as Money, and in some of them preferred even to Gold or Silver. From the most celebrated Authors we learn that Money, in Respect to its proper Office, is to be considered as no more than a "Ticket or Counter, a mere Representation of a Commodity in its Absence, which, if we had it in our Possession, we would readily exchange for another we might have Occasion for." It must, however, be acknowledged that the Species of Money, whose Value is universal, is much to be preferred, though not in the Representative. In some Countries the Quantity of Specie, as it is commonly called, is found inadequate to the Demands of Commerce and the Purposes of Government. Hence the Necessity of some Sorts of Paper Currency, and when this is established upon competent Funds and properly managed, Experience proves that it fully answers the Purposes of Gold and Silver, especially for transacting the internal Business of a Country, and that, in some Respects, it has superior Advantages. Payments are made with much greater Facility and the Paper is much more portable. It is indeed subject to Forgeries, a Misfortune much to be lamented by us, but to be ascribed, in a great Measure, to our Inexperience. Want of such proper Paper, as used with good Success in other Countries, which we could not procure at first, and which we did not afterwards provide, hoping that every Emisson would be the last. But, beseech you, are not the precious Metals almost equally exposed to Counterfeits? And are not these Counterfeits in general more difficult to be detected? For Answer to this Question I beg Leave to refer to the different authentick Accounts we have received from most Parts of the World of the State of their several Coins and the almost numberless Families of it, which have been discovered. Besides that the metallic Coin are frequently depreciated by Clippings, Sweatings, and a Number of other Tricks, which the Ingenuity, or rather Wickedness of Men, have invented. Thus much premised;

The Notes became current throughout this, and, I understand, were exceeding good Credit in the neighbouring Colonies. Had the Business of our Treasury been properly managed (that it was not I am sure I have been far from wishing to conceal) all these Notes would have been long since cancelled and destroyed. But surely an after Misconduct in Office in a particular Instance cannot operate as a general Objection against Paper Currencies, unless the Author will suppose that the Dispositions of all Men are alike and that Abuses are not to be corrected and guarded against. The Author's Strictures upon this Mismanagement, I own, are too justly founded, and could it now answer any good Purpose, I would readily join him in repeating many of his Censures of it. Individuals have felt the fatal Effects and I have no Doubt but the Community sustained a Loss by Exchange being kept up. But, with me, there are proper Times and Seasons for all things. The Assembly took the earliest Opportunity of fixing a proper Standard on this Misconduct, which I hope will be a Warning to others; they did Justice to the Country in exacting the utmost Retribution and by endeavouring to guard against the like blithes in future; any Thing further can be added or done to give a more general Satisfaction or the least farther Security to the Publick, in the Name of Justice to the Community, let it be done without Loss of Time and without Respect of Persons. But let us not, instead of alleviating and making the last of former Misfortunes, so far as may consist with Justice, suffer them to mar every future Endeavour to retrieve them. It is from this Period I have wished to look forward, having a proper Regard to every Thing that preceded it. The Quantity of Paper Money issued, in the Course of the late War was very considerable, having exceeded Half a Million which perhaps was more than this Country could have conveniently borne, if it could have been avoided; it may point out one of the Inconveniences I have mentioned, arising from a Superabundance of such Sorts of Money, but cannot, as I conceive, militate against a Paper Currency altogether. That so large a Quantity of Paper Money contributed to raise Exchange, I will freely own as my Opinion; though, at the same Time, I am thoroughly persuaded that the Balance of Trade being so much against us was the chief governing Cause of it. That, as a necessary Consequence of a high Exchange, the Prices of foreign Goods were enhanced I will not deny, though I must take the Liberty to differ in Opinion with the Author in his Estimate of the Losses the Country sustained, which he makes amount to 200,000l. One material Circumstance he seems to have overlooked. A very just Pothion of his own (which he considers in Theory, and Experience shows that it generally holds also in Practice) "that the Price of Provisions and Labour must increase in Proportion to the Increase of Money." If he had added Tobacco, Bills of Exchange and every other vendible Commodity, I would have agreed with him that the Prices of all these Things are very considerably increased by the Increase of Money, though he must allow that other Circumstances frequently combine to effect this Increase of Price. How did the Cafe fairs then between the Merchant and Vender of these Commodities and the Planter and Purchaser? The Quantity of Money raised Exchange and Course the Price of foreign Goods, so that the Planter paid more for them than he would have done, on the other Hand, the Planter, because of the great Quantity of Money received more for his Commodities than he otherwise would have done, whether he was allowed for them a Discount on the Books of the Merchant with whom he dealt, or told the ready Money. Another Thing probably happened, which Men are not always aware of, in the Course of their Transactions, namely that the very Debts contracted with the Merchants sometimes, under peculiar Circumstances, might have operated as an Addition to the Quarterly Money, by increasing the Competition amongst Buyers for the Planter's Commodities; in other Instances, where People were distressed, the contrary Effect might take Place. I am not able to state an exact Account of Profit and Loss between the Merchant and Planter in these Transactions; I have had my Fears that the Planters, upon the Whole, were losers, but nothing in Comparison of what the Author supposes. The plain and simple Matter of Fact the different Inhabitants of this Country are able to judge of, whether greater Prices were not given for Tobacco and the other Produce of their Estates during the War and for several Years after, than they had been accustomed to; from every Account I have heard I believe this was the Case; I know it was so, in my private Concerns. But let the Expenses and Losses sustained by the Emits of our Paper Notes have been as great as the Author would represent, I must consider them altogether as the Price of that Security and Happiness we now enjoy; and whosoever recollects the Dangers and Difficulties to which the Country, particularly our Frontiers were exposed, I am persuaded that he must, upon the Whole, acknowledge it to have been an advantageous Purchase. Perhaps some Men of very frugal, parsimonious Dispositions, Impressed by the galling Ideas of Expense, may view the Part of the Subject in the same Light that some Patients, recovered from long and dangerous Illnesses, may do their Physician's and Apothecary Bills; in the Extremity of their Danger they would have given the whole World, had it been at their Command, for the Affiance of some healing Hand; but, now the Danger is all over, the Doctor is almost forgotten, his Charges complained of and perhaps his Account disputed, however reasonable in other Men's Opinions. Who were the few Individuals attested to, as alone reaping "temporary Advantage" from this Paper Money, I do not know; the Printer and others concerned in preparing the Notes had a moderate Allowance and the late Treasurer received Commission; but the whole Expence, did not, if my Information is right, amount to one fifth Part of what it would have done in a neighbouring Colony; after the Money was issued for publick Services, and Expenses I suppose particular Men, in the Course of its Circulation, might have made the same Advantages with it, as they would have done with another Sort of Money. What "great Disorder in the State" could have happened to reduce this Money to nothing I cannot divine, unless it would equally have stripped every Owner of his Gold and Silver; if the Current as every one must be satisfied, who is acquainted with this Country, may have fled or fallen with it, I should suppose, in this Respect, at least that it was as valuable and had as great a Degree of Permanency as could have wished.

I have not been able to procure a Sight of Mr. Pittman's Account Louisiana, or any other Author, who treat up the same Subject, that I cannot judge to what Cause it was owing that "Paper Money being aliquot effected the ruin of that Province;" but I must suppose it was owing either to the Want of a proper Establishment of their Notes, or loss of Recency of them; it should have been shewn that they were established up in units equally good and due as ours, or else the Example is not applicable. Your Correspondent, from the Bispicity of the Case, is surely rather unfortunate in the other two Instances held forth as Examples, to warn us of our Danger. On the "Paper Credit" which last produced such extensive Injuries in Great Britain," with any sort of Propriety, he compared to our Paper Money? So we private Banks it seems, upon mere Speculation, had for a Number of Years circulate their own Notes for immense Sums of Money, some Hundred Thousand Pounds, we are told, more than their real Capital; it succeeded in Time, but as it must have happened in the Nature of things, the Bubble burst at last and the secret was betrayed. What happened in India, and our Government might indeed serve as a Caution to us, there was the most distant Probability of our falling into their political Friends; but I am sure in thing of this Sort is to be apprehended from a Mortality hitherto purged. This Opinion I may venture to say is justified by the Reluctance and Indisposition shewn by our Admiralty to the issuing very moderate Sums in the three last Instances, though Cafes de Necessite as well as by their rejecting every Proposal, which had been made for establishing a Loan Office; though a Scheme of this Sort had, with Success,

cess, been adopted by another Colony. It is, with much unwillingness, that I intermeddle with the Concerns of others, but your Author has made it necessary. From Dr. Douglass's Summary of the Proceedings of the New England Colonies we learn that there had been emitted in Paper Money to the enormous Amount of about three Million fifteen Thousand and forty eight Thousand Pounds, of which Sum the Proportion of the Massachusetts Bay alone was 2,465,712. These Sums he tells us were partly intended to defray the Expenses of some Expedition; they were engaged in, partly to defray the Expence of Government and that a considerable Proportion was *lent to the Indians upon Mortgag*e to Government at a long Period. Whether proper and adequate Funds were established for the Redemption of this Money, I will not determine, though I should suppose the contrary, because, from the Author's Account, after deducting 2,342,390 l. reimbursed by Parliament to those Colonies for their Expences in the Reduction of Louisbourg, there remained a Debt of about 1,403,000 l. *New-England-Currency*. The Doctor farther tells us that, in the Year 1742, their Exchange had risen ten for one, that is 1100 l. of their Currency would purchase no more than 100 l. Sterling. The vast Unlikeness of their Situation to ours shall leave to the Candour of your Readers, without any farther Comment. Whether the British Parliament did right in interposing in an instance so *out of its extraordinary Nature*, is a political Question that would require a different Discussion. It is asserted that our Emissions of Paper Money have banished Gold and Silver, by which, I suppose, the Author means, if we had no Paper, the Place of it would have been supplied by the precious Metals; if so, the Quantity of Money in the Country would have been nearly equal, and I would gain knowledge whether Gold and Silver are not as likely to contribute to the Extravagance of our Inhabitants as Paper. But perhaps his Observation alludes to the Superabundance of Paper we once had, which I have acknowledged might have been a *cause for Evil*; but this will also prove that our Commodities role in Price as few could be puffed of the Paper Money without giving Value for it.

I have said thus much, in Hopes of removing any Prejudices that may have been imbibed from general Principles. I am not and never was an Advocate for Paper Money, except in Cases of absolute Necessity, and that is my earnest. With that unhappy Incident may ever revile an Occasion of our engaging in it heretofore. The present Object of my Concern is to support the Credit of what we have left and I must own it gives me Pain to see any Thing done, however undesignedly, that has a Tendency to depreciate it. If a Doubt remains with any one as to the Sufficiency of the Security, which the Holders of our Paper have for its Redemption, I flatter myself that I can, with great Ease, give the utmost Satisfaction upon this Head.

As to the Confusion of the Funds complained of, in this the Author is much mistaken. The Funds are entirely distinct and the Balance due on each may be seen to a Shilling. It hath, in the Letter to my Correspondent in London, been acknowledged, that, from thence being in Circulation Notes of different Emphisons, which was occasioned by former Mismanagements, and because the Payments made into the Treasury were indiscriminately in such Notes, as the Collectors could receive, that one Fund has become indebted to another; but this makes no Difference as to the Quantity of Money in Circulation. If we Example and speak in round, easy Numbers, there were in Circulation, one Hundred Pounds, one Half of the Notes issued in 1702, and the other of those issued in 1709; a Collector ought in Surety to pay into the Treasury fifty Pounds for the Taxes of 1709 in those Notes; but instead of that he receives of the People and pays fifty Pounds in the Notes of 1702, which is funk and there remains only fifty Pounds out. It is a Person not satisfied with the Security given by the Publick for both Sorts of Money, what Difference can it make to him whether he is possessed of a *Confused Note of 1702 or 1709*? And this is all the mighty Confusion. That it doth not consist with strict Propriety to suffer Paper Money to continue in Circulation after the Period of its Redemption is past, must be acknowledged; but how could this have been avoided, after what had happened, without obliging the People to pay new Taxes? This might ought and I am persuaded would have been done, if there had been any apparent Necessity for it; but the former Funds, after the first-fit Examination, were judged amply sufficient to redeem all the Notes outstanding, and the Money was in full good Credit, that it was generally inferred either to Gold or Silver. I have acknowledged that so large a Quantity of Paper Money, as we had formerly in Circulation, might have contributed to raise Effects, and moreover banishes Gold and Silver, to the great Prejudice of the Country. At a Proof of this the late Exports of Specie, I suppose will be appealed to. Whether the Exporters, in general will find their Account in lending the Money to England, rather than give thirty per Cent. for Bills, I will not say, but I have seen a Calculation made by a Gentleman of some Gold exported last May, of which he has just received an Account, by which it appears he has lost nearly two and a Half per Cent. I will readily grant, that in a Country possest of no other Money than Gold and Silver, Exchange cannot rise above a certain Point, but then, there ought to be enough of this Money to answer both the Purposes of Remittance to other Countries, and to serve as a Medium of Traffick at home. Whoever supposes that we might have had Gold and Silver enough for each Occasion must be a Stranger to the many Complaints, which prevail of the great Scarcity of them in most Countries, with which we are connected. Some I know are sanguine enough to think that our Commodities would have brought in Gold and Silver; but this, I am persuaded, would have been in such small Quantities, that, if the Produce of our Estates could have been sold for no other Sort of Money, they would either have remained, as Drugs upon our Hands, or we must have parted with them at such miserable low Prices, as no Man could live by, and such, as hardly any Variation of Exchange, considering the complicated internal Affairs of this Country, could have compensated for. I am apt to think that some have not fully considered how very necessary a sufficient Quantity of Money is in every Community to transact their internal Affairs, to promote Industry and employ the Inhabitants of every Class to Advantage, and let them consult the Policy of the best regulated and, most thrifty Countries in the World and they may be thoroughly informed, but, this should not be satisfied from whence, let them exercise a little Patience till our Paper Money is quite gone, and then, without pretending to be a Gif of Prometheus, I will venture to believe that they will find the Losses of our Paper Money is quite gone, and then, without pretending to be a Gif of Prometheus, I will venture to believe that they will find the Losses of our Paper Money is quite gone,

As to Exchange, if we take a View of it with the principal combined Causes, by which it is influenced, how strangely shall we find some Contentions instanced in ascribing its Rise chiefly, if not solely, to Paper Money? Having, for many Years, been pretty attentive to the Factions of this merchantable Commodity, for so I take the Liberty of calling it on this Occasion, I am now quite unprepared to form a tolerable Judgment of it. From April 1751 to April 1755 inclusive, Exchange fluctuated from twenty seven and a Half to thirty per Cent., though it was generally at thirty, and in October 1755, it was at high as thirty two per Cent. Paper Money was not known, in this Country, at either of those Periods; and I would gladly know how it happened that it rose so much above, what is called Fair. I will not attempt to call myself in the fifty five per Cent. Difference, which prevailed in the War before last, because a very high Enurance might have had great Influence; but the Inflances mentioned happened in Times of profound Peace. — I will suppose that we have now in Circulation about 80,000*l.*, though the real Sum is I am very confident is less, the Exchange, so much complained of, is at thirty per Cent. In the Year 1766, when there were above 200,000*l.* of Notes in Circulation, Exchange was at twenty five per Cent. And

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A Years ago, when the Paper in Circulation amounted to 140,000 l. Exchange was down as low as fifteen per Cent; in May 1771 it was at twenty per Cent, and continued at the same Rate in October, though the ~~gold~~ ^{gold} was then issued to pay for lost Tobacco. To what could all these Shiftings and Changes have been owing? To nothing more or less than certain Causes, which are well understood in the commercial World. Bills of Exchange considered as a Merchandise, in Respect to Price, should be viewed in "a compound Proportion, directly as to the Demand, and reciprocally as to the Plenty of them;" or, in other Words, the Value of Price of Bills will be in Proportion to the Number of them brought to Market, compared with the Quantity of Money, which may be there to purchase them; if more Money, than Bills, Exchange will rise; if less Money, than the Drawers have Occasion for, Exchange will fall. A few Years since, Bills were so plenty at Market that the Drawers could hardly procure Money enough at fifteen per Cent, and lately, they have become so scarce, that it is doubted by some whether the monied Men could have made all their Remittances even at an higher Exchange, than prevailed, had they not exported a Quantity of Specie. The former very low Exchange brought in great Part of the Specie, we find in the Country; this, added to what Money was here before, contributed to raise Exchange; but the great governing Cause of this Rise was the extreme Scarcity of Bills, and this, owing chiefly to Misfortunes in Great Britain. At the same Time the Demands for them appeared greatly increased, probably owing to the vast Importations of Goods for several Years, which must have augmented the Balance of Trade greatly against us. From this Source, in my Opinion, are derived the greatest Misfortunes to this Country. Could we but prevail with ourselves to lessen our Imports, and endeavour to make, within ourselves, such Necessaries, as our Soil and Climate are well adapted to, the Balance would soon be changed in our Favour and we need not fear any ill Consequences attending Exchange, though the Quantity of Paper Money should be much greater than it is. I would observe farther that, though our Paper Money is by some few so much complained of, I do not recollect one single Instance of a Drawer's receiving a Shilling more in Paper for his Bills, than he did in Gold or Silver. That our Paper Currency hath hitherto supported its Credit so well could not, as is supposed, have been owing barely to what the Virginian is pleased to term the "Countenance of the Legislature," nor to "Want of Thought in the Possession of it," nor to "the Absence of other Money." I rather presume that those, who have had most to do with it, were Men versed in Business, particularly well acquainted with Money Matters and who were satisfied that this Money was established by the Laws of the Community on proper Principles. It was not owing to "the Absence of other Money," because for many Years and till Exchange lately took a little Start, the Paper Money was generally preferred to Gold or Silver, and I believe, at this Time, it is preferred to all Kinds of Silver, except Dollars, which happen to be in Demand in Great Britain, and this, even under the supposed Disadvantage of its not being a legal Tender, which surely must be considered by every impartial Person as a Proof of its Goodness. Who the Gentleman was of such "Affluence and Credit" in England and yet terrified with Apprehensions of a Jail, because his Creditor insisted on receiving Gold or Silver and "would not take the Paper he was possessed of," I do not know, though I must suppose his Affluence and Credit would have secured him against these terrible Apprehensions, had he inclined to have made Use of either. He possibly might have applied to the Treasury, though I do not recollect an Instance of a Person's appearing under these Circumstances, if the Sum was large, it is probable it was not in the Treasurer's Power, at the Time, to accommodate him, otherwise he certainly would have done it. The true State of the Treasury, in Respect to Gold and Silver (for there are no Secrets, which I would wish to conceal) has been this. In the Course of Business there had circulated through the Office very considerable Sums of each and the Treasury for several Years was actually possessed of this Kind of Money from fifteen to twenty Thousand Pounds, which remained ready to be exchanged for Paper. The Holders of the Notes, especially such as were tattered or torn, were repeatedly invited to bring them in. The Treasurer frequently made personal Applications, just before the Meetings of the Committee appointed to burn the Notes, to such Persons as he supposed possessed of any Quantity of the Money and desired them to exchange it, that the Burnings might be as large as he could make them. Notwithstanding this, the Holders of the Notes, many at least, declined bringing them in, generally giving for Reasons that they were satisfied with the Paper and that it was most convenient. When Exchange about July 1772 rose to twenty five per Cent, the monied Men having been accustomed to buy Bills under Par, hearing that Exchange was low to the Northward, and, in Hopes of giving a Check to those who had made considerable Draughts on the Treasury and continued to do so until the Stock of Specie was nearly exhausted; so that the Treasurer hath not, of late, been able to furnish any large Sums of Gold and Silver; he hath endeavoured to reserve as much as would accommodate those, who might have Occasion of small Change and to take in the tattered Notes. Under these Circumstances, it must be submitted how friendly it is to this Community, in any Member of it, who happens to be averse to our Currency, to seize an unfortunate Moment, and from a Disappointment of one or two Individuals, to conclude that our Money is of little or no Worth, and this, though a whole Counterchange **B**

C was past, and that the Notes to be issued for calling in those of 1771 were only to be substituted in their Stead and made redeemable on the same Day that they were to be redeemed. Whether receiving old Notes for Taxes, instead of new ones, under the Circumstances formerly related, was proper or not, is again submitted; it was unavoidable, and the Country could not have sustained the least possible inconvenience, had not the new Notes been unskillfully forged, which I believe no one foresaw or could have expected. One Expense indeed will be incurred by it; I mean the Interest to be paid on such Sums, as have been borrowed to redeem the Notes of 1762, but this, and all the Expenses attending the new Money, will be fully reimbursed by the Interest received on the Balance due from the late Treasurer's Estate. What Principles the Author had to go upon in estimating the Losses incurred by the late Forgeries, he best knows; but, from all I have been able to collect, I have my Hopes that they do not amount to one fourth Part of the Sum. Be this however more or less, it is much to be lamented; and the Cautions suggested by it I am hopeful will prove the Means of preventing such Mischiefs hereafter. Could those, who have the greatest Dislike to Paper Money, prevail with themselves to exercise a little Patience, this Butiness, in a few Years, will probably be all wound up and settled to the Satisfaction of every one. I should do Injustice to the Conclusion of the Addres, if I suffered it to pass unnoticed. In Answer to a Quotation from Baron Montesquieu, I beg Leave to refer your Author to Baron Pufendorf (from whom, by the Bye, Montesquieu borrowed his Sentiments) where he will find that this learned Author considers every Kind of Money as variable in its Value. "When therefore, says he, the Price of a Thing happens to be changed, we must carefully distinguish whether that Change be made in the Value of the Thing or in the Value of Money. The former happens, when the Plenty of Money, standing, as it was, the Commodity begins to be more plentiful or scarce than usual; the latter, when the Commodity, remaining as usual, the Plenty of Money is increased or decreased;" which Observations are illustrated by familiar Examples.

Thus you may see, Gentlemen, that a Man possessed to-day of 120l. in Gold and Silver which would entitle him to 100l. Sterling, to-morrow, by such an Influx of these precious Metals as seems to be wished and expected, might be obliged to give 130l. for 100l. Sterling. Or, if the Number of Bills brought to Market should be considerably lessened, though the Quantity of Gold and Silver continued as formerly, he might feel the same Effects. The Gentleman speaks of an "Irruption of thirty or forty Thousand Pounds from our Printing Office" just as an Historian would describe the Irruption of the Goths and Vandals; but surely he would not insinuate that nothing more hath been thought necessary, than barely sending an Order to the Printer to strike off such a Number of Treasury Notes, as if they were no more than so many simple Advertisements, he must know that there never has been an Emision voted, but upon the maturest Deliberation and then only, on the most pressing Emergency; he must also acknowledge that, in every Nation, the most competent Funds have been established for the Redemption of the Money.

Fearing that I may have trespassed too far on your Indulgence, I shall only add that I am, Gentlemen, your obliged humble Servant,

R. C. NICHOLAS.

PETERSBURG, June 21.

THE Russian Fleets are in so good Condition that we may truly say they have never been so respectable as they are at present. At Revel, there are 28 Ships of the Line, four of which are new built, under the Inspection of Sir Charles Knowles, each of 74 Guns. The greatest Part of the new Ships is the Work of some of the most celebrated English Ship Builders, and the greatest Number of the Officers who command them are English, Scotch, or Irish. The Russian maritime Forces in the Archipelago are still more considerable; they consist, in the Whole, of 40 Ships of the Line at least, exclusive of Frigates, and many other Vessels.

VENICE, June 23. We are assured that the Russian Minister here hath received a Letter from Cataro, which confirms what we had before learned from Transylvania, namely, that there had been a bloody Battle near the Danube between the Russians and Turks; in which, it is said, the latter lost 30,000 Men, with the Military Chest, and several Standards. We expect every Moment to receive Letters with a more circumstantial Detail.

BELGRADE, June 27. We learn from Constantinople, that two Tartars arrived there lately from the Camp of the Grand Vizier, confirming the melancholy News that the Russians, having passed the Danube, had advanced as far as Babahdag, and there formed a fortified Camp, from whence they marched out and attacked a Body of 15,000 Turks, the greatest Part of whom perished by the blowing up of a Mine.

LONDON, July 15.

If the last Letters from Spain may be credited, the Reason of the Court of Madrid's enlisting every fifth Man throughout her Dominions, to strengthen the Army which is to take the Field next Spring, and the Orders for the equipping of several Squadrons, is that Power's being on the

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of little or no Worth, and this, though a whole Country stands bound as Security for it. I should rather have expected, as is done in other Countries, since every Man is certainly interested in supporting the Credit of the Money, that every Virginian, at least, would have taken Pains and Pleasure in aiding the Treasury by throwing into it all the Specie he could. Your Correspondent declines investigating thoroughly "whether the late Act of Assembly authorising the Emission of 36,834 l. was founded either on Wisdom or Necessity," he might have had his Reasons for declining this Investigation, and therefore, instead of untangling the Knot, he, Alexander-like, cuts it by giving us his Opinion, as "an Individual" that it rested on neither. I will not venture to rest a Matter of such Consequence upon my private Opinion, but rather choose to rely on the better Judgment of the Legislature, which I know corresponded with the previous Desires and Wishes of the Generality of Trade, that both the Emissions of 1769 and 1771 should be immediately called in; if a better Expedient, than that made use of, had been proposed, it doubtless would have been adopted. But I have lived long enough to know how much easier it is to find Fault with Measures, than to amend them. The Necessity, without repeating all the Reasons formerly mentioned, was evident from this single Consideration, that the Circulation of the Notes of both Emissions was stopped through the greatest Part, if not the whole Country. Could "Justice, Policy, or common Humanity" have justified the Legislature in withholding the best Relief from the Owners of these Notes, that it was in their Power to give them? But we are told that "the new Money was not a Whit less liable to Abuse than the Emissions of 1769 and 1771, although it was certain that the new Emission must give Rise to a considerable publick Expense." Publick Expenses I know are terrible Bugbears to some People, who, though daily Experience shows that even private Families cannot live free of considerable Expences seem to suppose that the Business of this great Country and every Contingency may be supported almost without them; but, for my Part, I shall never grudge a moderate publick Expense to secure either a great publick Good or to relieve the Community from a great publick Calamity. If any one doubts my Disposition to political Economy, or my Endeavours to save every Thing to the Country, that is in my Power, I shall only say, that I have been peculiarly unfortunate, in not being able to convince him of both, and, perhaps, I may not live to see better Opportunities of doing it, than have already offered. That the new Money may be liable to Abuse, I will not deny; but, that it is much more secure against Counterfeits and Forgeries, than any we have ever had, is submitted to the judgments of all, who have examined it. This was the Opinion of the Assembly, even of those Members I conversed with, who were against the Emission. The Means of discovering the good from the forged Bills of the other Emissions having been made publick, would have rendered them, after a Time, the more dangerous. The Forgers were possessed of exact Copies of the original Arms, Types and all the other Devices; the chief Errors of the Counterfeits consisted in the Difference of Paper and the Water Letters; if these had been corrected, it might have puzzled the most knowing to detect the new Forgeries; tho' we could have been sure that no new Counterfeits would have been attempted, yet how many People in the Country are unable to understand their discriminating Marks, which are now become familiar to Persons of Discernment? Can any unprejudiced Person, after a Moment's Reflection, say it is within any Degree of Companionship, near so easy to forge an entire Set of new Bills, impressed on Paper of a new Fabric, guarded in the Manner these are, as it is to correct the Errors in the Forgeries of the former Notes?

No good Reason, it seems, has yet been furnished for empowering the Emission of so large a Sum as 36,834 l. considering the Sum, that the Taxes had brought in, as the Treasurer informed the Publick. Is it not surprisingly strange that the Author should insist that so large a Sum was ordered to be emitted, when it was clearly proved by the Letter he quotes and the Act of Assembly thereby referred to, that no more than 29,000 l. could be issued? The Sum, however, was not so much relied on, as that the Assembly had not taken upon them to direct other Notes to be issued to call in those of 1769, whose Period of Redemption

was expiring or several Squadrons, is that Power's being on the Point of being engaged in a double War, one in Africa, and the other in America. In Africa, the Emperor of Morocco, at the Head of the Barbarian Princes, seems resolved to drive the Spaniards from those Places which they now possess; in Consequence of which Resolution he is besieging the Fortress of Oran with an Army of 42,000 Men, and it is said the united Forces of those Princes will amount to 100,000 Men. In America, the Spaniards are in Danger of losing their Possessions; for by Advice from Chili, in South America, the Aranquez, who are the most courageous of the Indians, and whom the Spaniards have named Los Braves, because they have always maintained their Liberty against the united Force of Spain, these Aranquez, after having supported a War for 199 Years past, and always inured to Arms and Poverty, have joined the Inhabitants of the Island of Chiloe; and having driven the Spaniards from thence, passed on to the Continent, where they have defeated the Spaniards in two different Battles. Encouraged by these Advantages, they have taken and burnt the Town of Baldivia, and taken the Towns of Concepcion, Coquimbo, Villarica, and in short all the Coast of Chili. The Viceroy of Peru, as soon as he heard of this Insurrection, equipped a Squadron at Callao, a Port in Lima, to go to the Assistance of the Spaniards in Chili; but the Insurgents having had Time to fortify themselves, these Succours came too late, and the Squadron returned to Callao. One of the Ships came through the Straits of Magellan with this Account to Madrid.

It is certain that Persons who are lately arrived from various Parts of the Kingdom all concur in declaring, that, in the Memory of Man, never were seen finer or more promising Crops of all Sorts of Standing Corn, and that, if any, the Barley has rather the Advantage of the rest.

Proclamation have been made at all Parts of the French and Spanish Dominions for all Persons, Subjects of those Powers in the Army and Navy, to join their respective Corps immediately, on Pain of Death.

An Ordinance is issued at Paris, which declares that all English Vessels laden with Cotton Velvet Stuffs, of the Manufacture of that Country, shall be prohibited from Admission into France, under the Penalty of Seizure of the Goods, and a Fine of 3000 Livres.

It is said that Mr. Wilkes and Bull will be returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, at the ensuing Election for Lord Mayor.

On Friday his Excellency General Paoli embarked on Board the Three Sisters, Captain Hailes, lying off Dover, for Petersburg, having obtained a Post in the Russian Service.

The Smuggling Vessels from the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, taken by his Majesty's Cutters in the Course of the last ten Months, have been computed to exceed the Value of 40,000 l.

Two armed Cutters are ordered to be stationed in the Frith of Forth, for the more effectual Prevention of Smuggling.

They write from Gibraltar of two French Ships of Force being drove on Shore near there, and both of their Crews perished.

A Correspondent from Boulogne asserts, that more than three score Carcasses of Beef are weekly imported there from England, and that most of the Provision consumed on that Coast is English. If so, there needs no other Account for the enhanced Price thereof in our Markets.

We hear that Colonel Morrison, who lately arrived from Delhi, has brought over a great Number of valuable Persian Manuscripts, which he intends to deposit in the British Museum.

A Report strongly prevails, that the Court of France had lately made Proposals to our Minister to relinquish the Island of Corsica, upon Condition of our taking Measures to stop the too rapid Progress of the Human Arms.

The Peruke-makers are highly elated at a late Performance having his Hair cut off, as it will certainly give a very becoming Turn to their Bustocks.

The last Letters from Warsaw advise, that the Commissioners appointed to draw up the Articles of the Treaty of Peace, in the Year following the Recovery of the Country of Poland in October, to find out the original Receipt by which the late King of Prussia, Father of the present Prussian Majesty, renounced forever, for himself and Descendants, all Pretensions to Prussian Poland, but as they have not been able to find it, it is left

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NOVEMBER 17, 1775.

T H E

NUMBER 42

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY,

AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.



ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 16, 1775.
IT being judged necessary that a GENERAL CONVENTION should be speedily held, I have thought fit, pursuant to the directions of the last Convention, to appoint Friday the first day of December for that purpose; when a full meeting of the delegates, at the town of Richmond, is earnestly desired by their

Most obedient servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

MR. John Tazewell having signified to me his inability to continue signing the treasury notes, I have appointed mr. William Norvell to succeed him in that business; and mr. Matthew Davenport, who was appointed to fill up the notes, being by accident rendered incapable of prosecuting that work for the present, I have appointed mr. William Russell in his stead.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, treasurer.

TREASURY OFFICE, October 27, 1775.
THE inspectors and other collectors are desired to remember that their accounts are to be settled by the 10th of November, and may be assured that no indulgences will be given.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, treasurer.

IN COMMITTEE, at WILLIAMSBURG,
the 23d of October, 1775.

Ordered, THAT the commissary of musters in each district attend the battalion thereof only on the last day of their several meetings, to perform battalion duty.

(Extract)

JOHN PENDLETON, jun. clerk.

To Mr. PURDIE,

SIR,

IT is much to be lamented that no proper caution has been given to the negroes in this country not to be seduced from their duty to their masters, by the artifices of the treacherous and cruel tools of administration. If those poor fellows had been told, that the present dispute with the British ministry has no kind of relation to them; that the ministry are greater ene-

part of our estates, probably in the West Indies, where their condition will be ten times worse than it is now; if they were told (which is a truth) that lord Dunmore has been heard to wish that he had an excuse for cutting them all off; that, till his scheme of calling on them for assistance, he was cruel to his own, and was frequently heard to wish that there was not one negro in the country; if they were told what a risk they run of being hanged if taken, and of having their wives and children cut off by our riflemen from the back country, who never wish to see a negro, and who will pour out their vengeance upon them whenever it is desired; and lastly, if they were reminded of their duty, as enjoined by the apostles, *Servants, obey your masters*, and were taught the necessity of the different orders of men in this world, they would be contented with their situation, and expect a better condition in the next world, and not run a risk of being unhappy here and miserable hereafter. I am certain, if they had been told these things, not one slave would have joined our enemies; and the unhappy wretches would not have been killed at Hampton, and the two now in jail might have been happy at home.

Mr. PURDIE,

REMEMBER seeing an account of capt. Cresap's rifle company shooting at a shingle that was held in one of the men's hands, and shot through by his brother. This was mentioned to be a very extraordinary thing, as indeed it was; but it is no more than what has been frequently done by the Virginia riflemen. I have known many people do it. At the distance of 200 yards, two men have shot into the same hole, in a paper not bigger than a dollar; and this mr. S. Athawes of London can attest, for he saw it done when he was in Frederick county, Virginia, and carried home with him the paper, through which it was but just discernable that two balls had passed. The riflemen now in our regiments declare, that they can hit a man every shoot if within 250 yards, and his head if within 150. As some proof of this,

and most formidable of all enemies, for in that engagement there were more Indians killed than there were of French and Indians in Braddock's defeat; and more than I ever heard were killed in any engagement during the last war. And although the Indians, according to their manner of fighting, never fire twice from the same tree, and can very seldom be seen in an engagement, and when seen discover but their head and breast, or shoulders, yet great numbers of them were killed and wounded, and it is said that all the dead were found shot through the head or breast. I wish that some able pen was employed to celebrate the praises of our men in that engagement, and in major M'Donald's. It would then be seen with how much justice they laid in their glorious resolves, that they could march and shoot with any troops in the world.

WILLIAMSBURG.

MONDAY, Nov. 13. The tenders which came up to Jamestown the week before last, being hindered by our riflemen from burning the ferry-boats at that place, went down the river, and in the night destroyed the boats at Mulberry island, and at Hardy's on the opposite shore; where there was no notice of their arrival, and consequently no opposition. And last Thursday, a large schooner, and two sloops, carrying small cannon and swivels, sailed up to Burrell's ferry, under convoy of the Kingfisher, capt. Montague; and coming to, in line of battle, abreast of the ferry-house, warehouse, and boats, hauled a small boat which lay at anchor about 300 yards from the shore, ordering her alongside of the man of war, but ten riflemen, who happened to be stationed near this place, marching up to the bank, as near as they could get to the boat, ordered the skipper to stay where he was. Upon this the man of war fired at the boat, to enforce her orders, which so frightened the skipper that he would willingly have obeyed; but the riflemen also firing, their superior metal prevailed. The man of war then sent off a barge to bring her off.

Ottolini's copy.

Dec 29, 1775 DTH "VB GAZ"

I INTEND to leave the colony in a short time, and to return next summer.

JAMES MILLER.

TREASURY OFFICE, December 22, 1775.
PURSUANT to an act of General Assembly, and a resolution of Convention, I have appointed Mr. Bartholomew Danbridge to assist in signing and Mr. William Rose in filling up and numbering the treasury notes.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, treasurer.

To be rented for two years, to the highest bidder the first day of January next,

THE ordinary lately occupied by Mr. Isham Allen, belonging to the estate of Samuel Asbley, deceased, about six miles from Williamsburg, on the main road leading to Hanover.

ROBERT C. WARREN, exec.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 3d of January next, at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. John Prentis,

ALL the household and kitchen furniture, also several valuable slaves, chiefly house servants, among which is a very good cook; and on the Saturday following, at his plantation in James City county, the stock of cattle, corn, fodder, &c. Six months credit will be allowed for all sums above 5l. on giving bond, with approved security, to

The EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 22, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 22, 1775.
THE surviving partners of Mr. John Prentis, late manager of the trade under the firm of himself and co. earnestly request all persons indebted to the said partnership to pay their respective balances to Mr. Robert Prentis, the present manager; and such who cannot possibly comply therewith will think it but reasonable to close their accounts, by giving bond and security to

ROBERT PRENTIS, & co.

STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture, near Williamsburg, a light bay mare, 3 years old next spring, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has a star in her forehead a little larger than a dollar, both hind feet white, a hanging mane and switch tail, and paces naturally. Whoever brings her to me, in Williamsburg, shall have 50s.

GABRIEL MAUPIN.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 1st of February, at the town of Manchester, commonly called Rocky Ridge,

A BOUT 100 Virginia born NEGROES, among whom are some female house servants, a carpenter, and shoemaker. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with good security required of the purchasers, by

4||

DAVID MEADE.

HANOVER county, Dec. 7, 1775.

THE subscriber gave two bonds, payable to William Garret of Louisa county, for a piece of land lying in the county of Spotsylvania, on Pigeon run, one of said bonds payable in May next, the other in May 1777, each for the sum of 291. 7s. 6d. but as I understand the land is in dispute, and the right yet undetermined, I am resolved not to pay the bonds till a good right can be made, and hereby forewarn all persons from taking assignment of them.

(2||) JOHN CRAWFORD.

ON the 3d day of January 1776 will be hired for one year, to the highest bidders, at Charles City courthouse, the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Francis Dancy, son of Edward Dancy; and, at the same time, will be rented for a year, or term of years, the tract of land known by the name of CLAY POINT. Bond and good security will be required, by

JAMES HALL, jun.

* * * All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to attend on the day above-mentioned, to settle their respective balances.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land in Albemarle county, on Mitchems river, near Rockfish, containing 228 acres, whereon is a very good grist mill, also a fulling mill, with all tools and conveniences to carry on the fulling trade. There is a very plantation, upon which is a dwelling-house 50 feet long ceiled with plank, very neat, an eight foot shed, a good cellar, a barn 52 feet long and 22 wide, a very good shop, wherein is a loom and tacklings, all convenient outhouses, an orchard of 150 bearing apple trees. The land is exceedingly fine, being chiefly low grounds; and I will take one half the value of it money in

negroes. Any person inclining to purchase

To be SO
Gregory
of Janu-

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Y O R K, February 1.
from Albany, that general
ler found at Johnstown 5 or
mbled, who, without resis-
tered up their arms; that he
iem 670 muskets, nine pieces
non, and brought off 15 pri-
John, to oblige our friend
released, on his bond, and

ship mentioned in our last,
a people in New Jersey, is
it 400 tuns, commanded by
ter, brother to a member of
that name. Her cargo con-
chaldrons of coal, 100 butts
o sacks of potatoes, 10 pipes
it, 4 four-pounders, toine
rms, and sundry other goods,
most of which died on the

forcements are preparing in
is, with the utmost expediti-
my at Quebec. An accout
e of our little army there had
d at Cambridge.

A M S B U R G, Feb. 16.
undoubted intelligence, that
nan of war lately arrived in
ad is the Roebuck, of 44
Hammond, lately from Eng-
ast from Halifax, in Nova
landed at that place Marriott
esq; formerly commander of
ship of war, on this station,
ited commissary of the king's
commodore, at Halifax. She
gence of things being in train
odation at home, every one
tly disposed to forward so
and desirable a purpose, by
s we were at the end of the last
to be hoped; likewise, should
be really in earnest to sheath
that they will, without hesita-
x been the aggressors) pay costs,
equivalent.

antine Anne, capt. Westcott,
o Norfolk, from London. She
rs and papers to Nov. 27th/
tion, that lord North had
a bill for the repeal of the Bos-
the fishery bill, and that which
nding suspected persons over sea
desides some other particulars
e to all the colonies; that the
of the nation was for PEACE,
friends in both Houses of Par-
re exerting themselves to bring
appy reconciliation, to effect
had been joined by several
f the court party, who, it is
will be able, before it is too
e the sinking vessel of the state,

This day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a
firing of cannon was heard by some people
at York, supposed to be at or near Hampton.

Mr. PURDIE,

A GENTLEMAN from Norfolk having
said, that he was assured lord Dun-
more had written a letter to the hon.
Richard Corbin, in which he expressed the
sincerest regard for this country, and the
most ardent wishes for a reconciliation, and
had offered his services to the colony as
mediator between her and Great Britain;
and this gentleman's report being confirm-
ed by some circumstances which have hap-
pened in Williamsburg and York, some
people have been led from hence into a
fond belief that his lordship is sincere, and
that we may soon hope for an accommo-
dation; but as to his sincerity, we all know
how much dependence is to be put on that.
We can recollect his professions of regard
for our country before he laid his damna-
ble plot with Conolly, and before he issued
his more execrable proclamation. We all
remember his professions when he sent his
lady home in a little wretched leaky ves-
sel, that she might appear to be flying
from the vengeance of enraged savages.

We remember his solemn protestations to
our Assembly, when both Houses earnestly
invited him to return to the seat of his re-
sidence. We remember this, and must be
fools not to know that his lordship could
not give a stronger proof of his aversion to
an accommodation. What then has made
this wonderful change in his lordship? Is
it not possible that he may have received
some hints of a recall, and may be struck
with the difference between the figure he
may cut upon his return, in case of an ac-
commodation, and that of governour
Penn? But on what are our hopes of an
accommodation founded? The addresses
and votes of Parliament leave no room for
hope, and all reports tending to excite in
us an expectation of PEACE should be sus-
pected as so many plots to surprise us, and
take us off our guard.

Mr. PURDIE,

THE people who have unfortunately
lost all, or a great part of their for-
tune, by the destruction of Norfolk, and
bear their loss with fortitude and compla-
cency, appear in the most glorious light.
They will be for ever remembered, with
love and admiration, by every generous
mind, and friend to the liberties of man-
kind, to the latest ages. Our soldiers
keeping their ground under so many
severe cannonades, chastising and repul-
sing the enemy in every attack, places
their spirit in a high point of view; and
the patience and resignation of the inhab-
itants.

THE committees of such counties as have
not returned a list of their number of
people to Robert Carter Nicholas, esq; or
to me, are desired forthwith to transmit such
lists to me in Williamsburg.

(2) EDMUND PENDLETON.
Feb. 15, 1776.

TREASURY OFFICE, Feb. 16, 1776.
PURSUANT to the authority given to
me by the General Convention, I have
appointed mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH to
sign the treasury notes of the denomina-
tion of 15. 3d.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, treasurer

CHARLES CITY, Feb. 15, 1776.
THE subscriber having removed to Lea-
ter's Ferry, in this county, begs leave
to assure the publick, that the strictest atten-
tion will be paid to the speedy passage of tra-
vellers, who may always be accommodated
at his house, should they incline, with every
requisite for themselves and horses.

FREDERICK BRYAN.

To be SOLD
A GOOD negro COOK, who is a healthy
fellow under 40 years of age, can roast
and boil very well, and understands made
dishes, with baking of bread and pickling.
He is sold for no other fault than having
lately disengaged his master, by going off some
little time. His price is 120l. on 12 months
credit, or 110l. ready money. For farther
particulars, inquire of the printer.

W A N T E D,
A TUTOR in a gentleman's family, who
is well acquainted with Latin and the
Mathematicks. None need apply without
proper credentials. Such a person, besides
a genteel salary, will have his washing,
lodging, and mending, found him; and he
may keep a horse if he chooses it, or have
one found him for recreation, or necessary
business. For farther particulars, inquire
of the printer.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 16, 1776.
INTEND for the provincial camp at
Cambridge, in a few weeks.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

SUFFOLK, February 13:
I N T E N D to leave the colony.

EBEN STOTT.

FEBRUARY 15, 1776.
I WILL give three pounds per mo-
wages to any able SEAMEN that will
apply to me, near Richmond town, in a
short time.

(2) ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5, 1776.
INTEND to leave the colony immedi-
ately. EMANUEL WALKER.

1776. 4-6-76

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6.

THE Duke of Cumberland packet arrived a few days ago, from Falmouth, with Government despatches for Lord Dunmore. It is said he left England the 23d of January, and brings advice, that Lord Cornwallis sailed about the same time, with a number of transports, under convoy of twelve frigates; the place of their destination uncertain. The packet was at South Carolina, but found Lord William Campbell had left the province, and joined Governor Martin at Cape Fear. Some Gentlemen from below lay, that soon after the arrival of this vessel they published a paper which was called a declaration of war against the colonies, and received it with loud acclamations.

Some prisoners, and sailors who had been pressed, lately made their escape from the fleet, and came to this city last Thursday, accompanied by a soldier of the 14th regiment, who deserted his post at Lord Dunmore's entrenchment.

It is reported, that Lord Dunmore has sent to England, in the Duke of Cumberland packet, which sailed last Wednesday, four French Gentlemen, who were lately taken in a vessel bound here from Cape Nichola Mole, pretending he has found letters upon them which prove their business was to treat with the Congress.

On Monday last Edmund Randolph, Esq; was elected to represent this city in Convention, in the room of George Wythe, Esq; one of our Delegates at the Congress.

We are informed the Roebuck is situated between cape Henlopen and cape May, the Liverpool between cape Henry and cape Charles, and tenders constantly sailing from one ship to the other, looking out for the Philadelphia fleet, which is now expected to return to the continent. Should Admiral Hopkins meet with those ships and tenders, we hope he will give a good account of them. It has been a current report, for two days past, that the Roebuck is already taken.

The Ordinance of Convention directs a meeting of the Delegates on the first Monday in May annually, and it is expected there will be a full meeting, as matters of the greatest importance are to come under immediate consideration. It may not be amiss to refer all concerned, to the ordinance, for the form and time of returns.

Advertisements.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 6, 1776.

PURSUANT to the Directions of the General Convention, I have appointed Mr. John H. Norton to sign the new Treasury Notes of the Denomination of 12s. 6d. 10s. and 5s. in the Room of Major Josiah Parker, who is engaged in other public Service. Mr. Norton, with Major George Lyne, will also sign the Bills of 20s.

N. B. It is hoped, and expected, that the Sheriffs, Clerks, and Inspectors will, without Fail, settle all their Accounts, and pay the several Balances due to the Treasury in the Course of this Month, as no Indulgencies can be given.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

NORTHUMBERLAND, April 3, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

To be SOLD, at STRATFORD,

A CONSIDERABLE Part of the personal Estate of the late Hon. Philip Ludwell Lee, Esq; consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other Articles too tedious to particularize. The Sale will begin on Monday the 15th of April, if fair, otherwise next Fair Day, and continue until the Whole is sold. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on Bond and Security, for all Articles above 40s. but on Failure of punctual Payment, the Bonds to carry Interest from the Day of Sale.

THE ADMINISTRATOR.

enough to marry a Woman by the Name of Mary Maria Millmount Parris, but have since found her right Name was Elizabeth Beaver. Finding myself thus imposed upon, and her Conduct different from that of a good Woman, I have separated from her, and hereby forewarn all Persons from crediting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting.

JOHN KERR.

PRINCE GEORGE, April 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon.

THOMAS ROBERTSON.

WARWICK, March 26, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

CHRISTOPHER MILLAR.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Halifax County, the 3d of March, in the Night Time, a Negro Fellow named DANIEL, about 35 Years of Age, straight made, talks plain, is blacker than common, bow-legged, has high Shins, a Scar on the Top of one of his Feet, occasioned by a Burn, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and had on, when he went away, a German Serge Coat with white Shalloon Lining, white Rusia Drill Breeches, and blue and white Stockings. As he is artful, I do not doubt but he has procured a forged Pass. He rode away a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, 8 Years old, branded on the Shoulder with Something resembling P.Q, only that the Bottoms of the Letters are joined together; and had on an old Saddle, with a Hog Skin Seat. Whoever will deliver the said Negro to me shall receive ten Pounds Reward, and fifty Shillings for Horse and Saddle.

EVAN RAGLAND.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. James Hunter's Pasture in King George, a large BAY MARE, 5 Years old, not branded, shod all Fours, has a Star in her Forehead, both hind Feet white, and a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail. Whoever delivers her to the Subscriber, in Fredericksburg, shall have 20s. Reward, and reasonable Charges.

JAMES HUNTER, Junior.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 17th of March, a DARK BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, 3 Years old this Summer, paces, trots, and gallops. She is not branded, but has a remarkable Scar on her Buttock, occasioned by a Burn. One of her hind Feet is white. Forty Shillings Reward will be given to any Person who delivers the said Mare to me in Charles City.

LYDIA CREW.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, a DARK BAY MARE about 3 Years old, 4 Feet, and an Inch high, has a little White on her hind Foot, a small Star in her Forehead, and branded on the year Buttock 1C.

(II) JOHN ARVIN

Just come to Hend, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,
Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Also an excellent MAP of
The present SEAT of CIVIL WAR,
Taken by an able Draughtsman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

44. 4-27-76

"VA Gazette"

ple, until, in the fullness of
red from Britain to America.
A M P D E N.

HUNTER.

it may naturally be expected with advice to the multitude s and difficult. At such a inform the ignorant, ought During some months your to independence, war, destr. It appears, the writers more frequently proceeded on ith some degree of patience, Planter. This writer pro- ce trade as might readily en- neans in their power, and to Britain, as the highest injus- they should be undeceived,

The first assertion in which t the British merchants have ces they please on their own ome measure the case, but it e much injured by it. The eral, and not confined to any e extravagant profits are ex- ike in the same pursuit, and oyed in one business will in- merchants, to go a step be- those with whom they deal; imodities on both sides must ord a moderate advantage to ade, during many years, has can raise no reasonable com- mongt us. We have been to make themselves popular, nd if we do not comply with they are not to blame. What price of British commodities culous to be listened to, and a mighty evil, that all our ave not industry, or ability, we certainly obliged to those ibited from being traders for lities where we please, after appears evident that we are mmerce. The first and most ew country, is agriculture, on carried to any degree of exceeds what is necessary to y be said of all mechanical r a tradesman can afford to s busines, and turns farmer; all men, continues to prevail uch numbers as the Planter- building, sail-making, or-

n all the profits of the Britis s, because it frequently hap- d a competent fortune, re- pon it. We need give our- they do not carry with them ur money. Nor have we any productive of such immense afford to send factors to ma- an afford to tend them here, t. With a due degree of in- by these means, reap all the , if we did not think that we antage at home.

ing the price of our staple in than all his other assertions,

He gravely tells us, that to- alspeny per pound when it is us. This affirmation must nstant, arthemost shameful knowledge of trade, knows,

England to other countries, her pound is drawn back. I terchants, who could have no always told that two-pence ad from the French agents Particular circumstances may

deem it an insult my offering advice to bodies of such worthy and capable men. I cannot conclude without declaring, that I have felt the utmost satisfaction in perusing a late piece in your paper signed Cato. It is perspicuous, elegant, and forcible. I wait with impatience to see his other letters.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A VIRGINIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

IN CONGRESS, April 13, 1776.

WHEREAS by the third article of the association, entered into by the late Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1774, it was agreed that from that day the inhabitants of the United Colonies "would not purchase or use any tea, imported on account of the East India Company, or any on which a duty had been or should be paid, and from and after the first day of March, then next following, they would not purchase or use any East India tea whatever." And whereas it has been represented to this Congress, that the time as aforesaid limited, for the consumption of the tea then on hand, was too short, whereby many zealous friends to the American cause, who had imported large quantities of that commodity, with design not merely to advance their fortunes, but to counteract the plan then pursued by the Ministry and India Company, to introduce and sell in these colonies, tea subject to duty, are like to become great sufferers; the greater part of the estates of many of them being vested in that article; and they by that means rendered incapable, not only of paying their debts and maintaining their families, but also of vigorously exerting themselves in the service of their country. And whereas it was originally the design of Congress, that all India tea, which had been imported agreeable to the tenor of the said association, might be sold and consumed, but the time limited for that purpose proving too short. Resolved, that all India tea imported as aforesaid, expressly excepting all teas imported by, or on account of the East India Company, now remaining on hand in these colonies, be sold and used.

And whereas from the future importation of tea being prohibited, some tea-holders may be tempted to avail themselves of the scarcity which will be occasioned by it, and exact exorbitant prices for an article of little real value of itself, and which owes its worth to a habit in many respects pernicious to the inhabitants of these colonies,

Resolved therefore, that bohea tea ought not to be sold in the smallest quantities at a higher price in any colony than at the rate of three fourth parts of a dollar per pound; and other teas at such price as shall be regulated by the committees of the town or country, where the tea is sold; and that all persons who shall either give or take a greater price for it ought to be considered as enemies to the American cause and treated accordingly: And it is earnestly recommended to all committees of inspection and observation as well to be vigilant in carrying this Resolve into execution, as those which prohibit the importation of India tea from any part of the world; it being the desire of Congress to exclude all teas except such as may make part of the cargoes of prizes taken by the ships of war or privateers belonging to these colonies.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 27.

CAPTAIN John Dixon, in a vessel from Gloucester, bound to the West Indies, who was lately taken by a man of war, and carried into Antigua, has returned from St Eustatia, and landed a cargo in this colony consisting of four thousand pounds sterling worth of linens, sail duck, &c. The Captain informs, that the Argo sloop of war had chased a vessel among the islands, but was prevented from taking her by a French frigate, who exchanged a few shot with the Argo, took the vessel under convoy, and carried her safe into a French island.

Thirty eight sail of the men of war and transports destined for North Carolina, from England, are said to be arrived at Cape Fear, and that they took on the passage a large French ship with arms and ammunition.

We have authentic information, that the General Assembly of South Carolina have resolved not to enter into any treaty or correspondence with the Court of Great Britain, or any persons under that authority, but through the medium of the Continental Congress.

The prisoners lately taken in North Carolina are to be sent to this colony, Maryland, and Philadelphia; 14 are to come here. Mr. John Goodrich and Mr. George Blair are amongst them.

We received Mr. WORMELEY's letter too late to be inserted this week.

EDENTON (North Carolina) April 12. A most unnatural murder was committed last Friday, near Roanoke island. A

on Red Hook, both of which are now inclosed, and all communica- tion with the ships and their dearly beloved Governor is cut off, which measure gives great umbrage to some."

PHILADELPHIA, April 11. "This morning arrived a sloop mounting 6 three pounders, and eight or ten swivels, late a tender belonging to the Liverpool man of war, and commanded by a Lieutenant Boucher, of said sloop, having 35 picked men on board, who on Saturday last off the capes of Virginia, fell in with Capt. Barry of the continental brig called the Lexington. A battle ensued, which was continued desperately for one hour and twenty minutes, when the tender struck. Capt. Barry lost two men killed, and had four wounded. The other, one man killed, and one wounded."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman belonging to this province, now in London, Dec. 23.

"It is dangerous to say any thing on politics. I can only inform you, that a BLACK CLOUD HANGS OVER AMERICA."

[For more news see the fourth page.]

TREASURY OFFICE, April 26, 1776.

MAJOR George Lyne, formerly appointed to sign the Treasury Notes of the Denomination of 20s. 12s. 10s. 7s. and 5s. being unable, through Sickness, to prosecute that Business, I have, pursuant to the Authority to me given by the General Convention, appointed Col. John Dixon to sign the said Notes.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

THE following Counties have not hi- thereto returned Lists of the Number of their People; and as the Colony may receive Injury from the Want of a Return being soon made to Congress, it is hoped the Committees will procure the Lists, to be taken and sent by the Delegates to the next Con- vention.

Accomack, Albemarle, Amelia, Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Berkeley, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dunmore, Essex, Fauquier, Frederick, Fincastle, Goochland, Hampshire, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King & Queen, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Middlesex, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Orange, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, and Warwick.

EDMUND PENDLETON.

AS an Army without Cavalry is in all Countries a very defective Machine, but in this Province, circumstanced as it is, it is impossible to carry on the Service with any tolerable Degree of Credit, without a certain Proportion of this Species of Troops, General Lee begs Leave to address himself to the young Gentlemen of the different Counties, entreating that they will form themselves into Companies of LIGHT DRAGOONS, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and a Trumpet, or Horn-Sounder. As it is intended, and hoped, that the Whole will be composed of Gentlemen Volunteers, it will not be expected that they should receive any Pay; but at the same Time, as it is not reasonable that they should put themselves to the Expence of maintaining their Horses, they are to be allowed Rations for them, as well as for themselves. Their Arms should be a short Rifle Carbine, a light Pike of eight Feet long, and a Tomhawk. General Lee is confident, if the young Gentlemen approve, and adopt this Scheme, they will not only do very great Honour to themselves, but very important Service to their Country.

HALIFAX (North Carolina) April 12, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Montfort, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment, or give Bonds for their respective Balances. All those who have Demands against the said Estate are desired to make them known to HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

HAMPTON-SIDNEY, April 16, 1776.

THE Students at the Academy increase so fast, that I cannot pretend to furnish Beds for any con- siderable Number more. Those Gentlemen who lend their Sons hereafter will do me, and perhaps themselves, a Favour by sending Beds with them. It can be no great Trouble to them, if two Gentlemen will agree to send their Children together, to furnish and convey a Bed at their common Expence. I find it will be too chargeable for me to provide this Article at the Rate I have hitherto done, as young Persons are less disposed to be careful of the Property of another than of their own.

PHIL. HOLCOMBE, Steward.

N. B. I will give good Encouragement to a Man who under- stands cooking, and managing the Busines of the Kitchen and Table in such a large Family.

Dated July 6, 1776

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

of Assembly. Two members shall be removed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. These vacancies, as well as those occasioned by death or incapacity, shall be supplied by new elections, in the same manner.

The delegates for Virginia to the Continental Congress shall be chosen annually, or superseded in the mean time by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly.

The present militia officers shall be continued, and vacancies supplied by appointment of the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, on recommendations from the respective county courts; but the Governor and Council shall have a power of suspending any officer, and ordering a court-martial on complaint of misbehaviour or inability, or to supply vacancies of officers happening when in actual service. The Governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the Privy Council; and, when embodied, shall alone have the direction of the militia under the laws of the country.

The two Houses of Assembly shall, by joint ballot, appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and General Court, Judges in Chancery, Judges of Admiralty, Secretary, and the Attorney General, to be commissioned by the Governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. In case of death, incapacity, or resignation, the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both Houses. These officers shall have fixed and adequate salaries, and together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either House of Assembly, or the Privy Council.

The Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint Justices of the Peace for the counties; and in case of vacancies, or a necessity of increasing the number hereafter, such appointments to be made upon the recommendation of the respective county courts. The present acting Secretary in Virginia, and clerks of all the county courts, shall continue in office. In case of vacancies, either by death, incapacity, or resignation, a Secretary shall be appointed as before directed, and the clerks by the respective courts. The present and future clerks shall hold their offices during good behaviour, to be judged of and determined in the General Court. The Sheriffs and Coroners shall be nominated by the respective courts, approved by the Governor with the advice of the Privy Council, and commissioned by the Governor. The Justices shall appoint Constables, and all fees of the aforesaid officers be regulated by law.

The Governor, when he is out of office, and others offending against the state, either by mal-administration, corruption, or other means by which the safety of the state may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates. Such impeachment to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, or such other person or persons as the House may appoint in the General Court, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they shall be either for ever disabled to hold any office under government, or removed from such office *pro tempore*, or subjected to such pains or penalties as the law shall direct.

If all, or any of the Judges of the General Court, should, on good grounds (to be judged of by the House of Delegates) be accused of any of the crimes or offences before-mentioned, such House of Delegates may in like manner, impeach the Judge or Judges so accused, to be prosecuted in the Court of Appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed in the preceding clause. Commissioners and grants shall run, *In the name of the COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA*, and bear test by the Governor with the seal of the commonwealth annexed. Writs shall run in the time manner, and bear teste by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude *Against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth*.

A Treasurer shall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both Houses.

All escheats, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore owing to the King, shall go to the commonwealth, save only such as the Legislature may abolish, or otherwise provide for.

The territories contained within the charters of Sir George, the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, & South Carolina, hereby ceded, released, and for ever confirmed to the people of those colonies respectively, with all the rights of property, jurisdiction, civil, criminal, and all other rights whatsoever which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia, except the free navigation and use of the rivers Potowmack and Pocomoke, with the property of the Virginia shores or strands bordering on either of the said rivers, and all improvements which have been or shall be made thereon. The western and northern extent of Virginia shall in all other respects stand as fixed by the charter

of King James the first, in the year 1609, and by the public treaty of peace between the Courts of Great Britain and France in the year 1763; unless, by act of this legislature, one or more territories shall hereafter be laid off, and governments established westward of the Allegheny mountains. And no purchases of lands shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

In order to introduce this government, the representatives of the people met in Convention shall choose a Governor and Privy Council, also such other officers directed to be chosen by both Houses as may be judged necessary to be immediately appointed. The Senate to be first chosen by the people, to continue until the last day of March next, and the other officers until the end of the succeeding session of Assembly. In case of vacancies, the speaker of either House shall issue writs for new elections.

IN CONGRESS, June 8, 1776.

Resolved, that no person in these colonies charged with being a Tory or unfriendly to the cause of American liberty, be injured in his person or property, or in any manner whatever disturbed, unless the proceeding against him be founded on an order of this Congress, or the Assembly, Convention, Council, or Committee of Safety of the colony, or Committee of Inspection of the district wherein he resides. Provided, that this resolution shall not prevent the apprehending any person found in the commission of some act destructive of American liberty, or justly suspected of a design to commit such act, and intending to escape, and bringing such person before proper authority, for examination and trial.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 6. Yesterday the Hon. Convention of Delegates of this colony adjourned to the first Monday in October next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Treasury Office, July 5, 1776.

I HAVE appointed Mr. John Burwell to sign the Bills of 1/3, dated July 1775, in the Room of Edmund Randolph, Esq; who hath declined that Business.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

YORK, July 5, 1776.

WANTED immediately, to mount the 6th Troop, a Number of HORSES, either Bays, Browns, Sorrels, or Chestnuts, from 4 to 7 Years old, and not under 14 Hands high. I will give a good Price for such as shall answer the Purpose they are intended for.

JOHN NELSON.

LATELY strayed, or stolen, from the Camp near Gravyn's Island, in Gloucester County, a yellowish coloured WAGCON HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a flaxen Mane and Tail, branded V, and belongs to one of the public Waggons. Any Person that will deliver the said Horse to me in Williamsburg, or to the Waggon-Master, shall have a proper Reward for their trouble.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

I am with real Concern I find an injurious Report has been spread through the Country, nearly affecting my Reputation as an Officer and Man of Honour. As I am conscious of my own Rectitude, I am always ready and willing to have a Review of any Part of my military Conduct; and, on this Occasion, shall lay before the Public the following Certificate, which I hope will sufficiently refute the Charge that has been alledged against me.

ROBERT BALLARD.

JUNE 29, 1776.

WHEREAS a Report has been propagated, much to the prejudice of Captain Robert Ballard, that he has made Use of the Soldiers Money under his Command, and I intreated to them for that Money, to the Amount of six or even Hundred Pounds: I take this method to inform the Public, that such Reports are entirely false and groundless, as it appears, upon Examination, that Capt. Ballard has punctually paid his Soldiers, and now has their Receipts in full, with a Balance in his Favour; and that they are well satisfied in every Particular with him.

FRANK EPPES, Lieut. Col. 1st Regt.

Purdie Oct 18, 1776

"VA Gazette"

BOSTON, September 26.

LAST Sunday was sent into Providence, by capt. Munro, the prize ship Blaze Cattle, from Barbados, bound for London, having on board 100 pipes of Madeira wine, 120 hds. of sugar, 1800 weight of whalebone, 120 barrels of oil, &c.

Last Monday was sent into this harbour by the Eagle, capt. Paine, a ship of 126 tons, from Grenada, bound to London, having on board 150 puncheons of rum, 109 hds. of sugar, some cotton, &c.

Yesterday morning a sloop, laden with dry fish was carried into Salem, by capt. Waters, in the schooner Dolphin, mounting only 6 swivels.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 27.

LAST Tuesday was brought in here by the Washington privateer a bark bound to the West Indies, to fetch soldiers for the enemy; she had on board a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of cannon.

Yesterday was carried into Portsmouth a ship of between 2 and 300 tons, laden with about 250 hds. of sugar, 50 of rum, and some wine. We also hear that a Schooner of about 90 tons, laden with salt, linen, and household furniture, was carried into Ipswich about two days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

BY a letter from Newark, New Jersey, we learn that besides the damage done by the fire in New York, mentioned in our last. Pearl street was all destroyed, and that several persons were in jail on that account. The letter adds, that a number of transports with troops, among which were Burgoyne's light horse, had arrived at New York.

Yesterday morning arrived here his excellency general Lee, and we hear this day sets out for the American army near New York.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, Sept. 23.

Our sick decrease fast, and the army is in high spirits; but whether we shall have the pleasure of giving Burgoyne a rap upon his knuckles is uncertain, as at present he does not seem disposed to come this way. A serjeant who deserted from the British army at Point aux Trembles, between Montreal and Sorel, the 31st of August last, says, that col. MacLean's regiment was quartered at Point aux Trembles, 1200 foreigners are at Quebec, all the 34th at Montreal, except two companies with col. Johnson, and his Indians at Le Chien; that he heard the officers compute their army at 7000, in which were the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 31st, 34th, and 49th, and the Germans. There are none of the Canadians in the king of England's service; but they are in a worse situation than the children of Israel in Egypt, for the regulars have robbed them of every necessary of life, and now compel them to work without any prospect of reward.

They universally wish we were in

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Sept. 11.

On the 5th instant, about 2 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Basseterre in St. Christopher's, which consumed a great part of the town, and the day after a gale of wind came on, attended with a deluge of rain, which has done them almost as much damage as the fire. Many houses that escaped the flames were carried into the sea, so they must have been in a terrible condition; the provisions all burnt; what goods were saved from the fire were lost by the bad weather, and no lumber to rebuild their houses. I am told the island is in a worse situation than it was after the great hurricane; a good deal of provision has gone up from this island since it happened. We suffered but little by the gale of wind, only our paths are as much washed as they were in the hurricane."

Another letter from the same place says, "that the loss of St. Christopher's is computed at half a million sterling."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia,

Sept. 19.

"Every vessel that arrives brings accounts of more or less damage done by the hurricane. At Guadaloupe, it was more severe than ever has been known, some of their towns nearly destroyed, many vessels wrecked, and a king's ship dismasted; a number of island vessels are missing, and their fate is much to be dreaded."

IN CONGRESS, August 21, 1776.

RESOLVED, that all persons not members of, nor owing allegiance to, any of the United States of America, as described in a resolution of Congress of the 24th of June last, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a court-martial, or such other punishment as such court-martial shall direct.

By order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 18.

IT was last Tuesday resolved in the House of Delegates, that six new battalions of infantry be raised and employed in the continental service, upon the terms and according to the requisition of the General Congress, and that provision be made for completing the nine battalions formerly raised, and extending the additional bounty to such of them as shall be willing to enlist on the like terms; and a bill is ordered to be brought in pursuant to the said resolution.

The following bills are now depending in the House, viz. A bill to enable tenants in tail to convey their lands in fee simple; read the second time. A bill declaring slaves to be personal estate. A bill for the naturalization of foreigners; read the second time. And, A bill for the removal of the seat of government; for the discussion of which a general call of the House is

ADVICES from the South west, FRONTIERS.

ON Thursday the 26th of September a soldier belonging to capt. Gilmore's company was killed and scalped near the main camp of our army. About the same time one of the inhabitants was killed, and another taken prisoner.---On Sunday the 29th our spies came in and informed, that they had discovered the tracks of a large party of the enemy making towards the settlements; upon which, that very same evening, col. Christian went in quest of them with about 500 men, who after marching part of the night, and most of the next day, found that the enemy had tacked about suddenly, and made off towards their towns.---On Tuesday and Thursday, the 1st and 3d instants, our whole army, consisting of about 2000 men, healthy, well equipped, and in high spirits, crossed the river, together with the pack-horses and bullocks; and col. Christian expected to be at Broad river in 8 or 10 days, within 40 miles of the enemy's towns, where he had information they intended to fight him.---Advice had been received, that general Rutherford, with the North Carolina troops, had penetrated as far as the Cherokee middle settlements, and that the savages were flying precipitately before him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, October 12, 1776.

ORDERED, that the several county court clerks do immediately transmit to this House copies of the list of titheables in their counties, and also the publick accounts, to enable the Committee of Claims to lay the publick levy.

(A copy.)
JOHN TAZEWELL, C. H. D.

TREASURY OFFICE, October 16, 1776.

MR. John Carter Littlepage being unable through sickness to complete the treasury notes of one third and one sixth of a dollar, I have appointed mr. Thomas Davis to sign the remainder of them in his stead.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, treasurer.

THIS is to give notice, that we have rented the FULLING MILL in Chesterfield county, on Swift creek, near Petersburg, formerly kept by Richard Jackson and William Bragg, where we do intend carrying on the FULLING, WEAVING, and DYING business; also, any person may have old clothes dyed. All persons that will please to favour us with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best and cheapest manner, for ready money only.

JOHN STORY.
SAMUEL DEVENPORT.

To be RENTED, and entered upon the 20th of this instant (October)

THE houses and lots in the town of Falmouth lately occupied by mr. William Smith at a tavern, for which rent

MAY 1776
ISSUE

(FRI) JANUARY 26, 1776.

THE

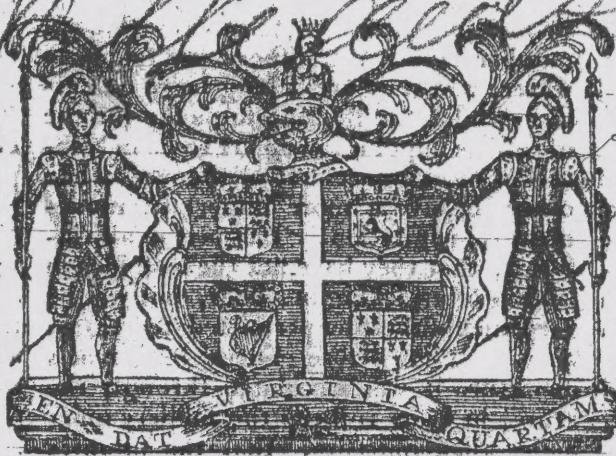
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VIRGINIA

GAZET

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY,



AND THE PUBLICK

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Extracts of letters from lord DUNMORE.
To admiral G R A V E S.

NOVEMBER 24. 1775.

OUR little squadron here goes on as well as you can expect; but as capt. Squire writes to you by this opportunity, I shall not trouble you any farther than returning you thanks for the kind reception you was so good as to give major Connolly, and to assure you that I am, &c. --- P. S. I have now only to request you, if possible, to let one of the line of battle ships winter here, and to despatch the sloop Betsey as soon as possible.

To general H Q W E.

NOVEMBER 30, 1775.

I MUST inform you, that with our little corps I think we have done wonders. We have taken and destroyed above four-score pieces of ordnance, and, by landing in different parts of the country, we keep them in continual hot water; but as capt. Leslie tells me he means to write to you on the subject, I have no doubt he will give you particulars enough, so shall say no more on that subject. Among the prisoners we have taken one Oliver, Porter and Daang, two natives of Boston, bringing in gunpowder to North Carolina. The latter was sent from Boston to influence the minds of the people, in which he has been but too successful. He was taken from on board a schooner going from this place to the Western Islands, to bring powder to this colony; and the others have carried arms against his majesty in this province. I have sent them more with a view of intimidating others than to punish them, as they expect here that so sure as they are sent to Boston they are to be hanged. Robison is a delegate

took nine prisoners, among which is one of their colonels. We had only one man wounded, who is recovering. I immediately, upon this, issued the enclosed proclamation; which has had a wonderful effect, as there are not less than 3000 that have already taken and signed the enclosed oath. The negroes are also flocking in from all quarters, which I hope will oblige the rebels to disperse, to take care of their families and property; and, had I but a few more men here, I would immediately march to Williamsburg, my former place of residence, by which I should soon compel the WHOLE COLONY to submit. --- We are in great want of small-arms; and if two or three light field-pieces and their carriages could be spared, they would be of great service to us; also some cartridge paper, of which not a sheet is to be got in this colony, and all our cartridges are expended. --- Since the 19th of May last I have not received a single line from any one in administration, though I have wrote volumes to them, in each of which I have prayed to be instructed, but to no purpose. I am therefore determined to go on doing the best in my power for his majesty's service. I have accordingly ordered a regiment, called the Queen's own loyal regiment, of 500 men, to be raised immediately, consisting of a lieutenant-colonel commandant, a major, and ten companies, each of which is to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, and 50 privates, with non-commissioned officers in proportion. You may observe, by my proclamation, that I offer freedom to the slaves of all rebels that join me, in consequence of which there are between 2 and 300 already come in; and those I form into a corps as fast

stockade fort to be erected th was done in a few days; an officer and 25 men to garrison some volunteers and negroes fended it against all the efforts for these eight days past. We several of their men, and I ma we shall now be able to m ground there; but, should we to abandon it, we have throw trenchment on the land side which I hope they never wi force. Here we are conten only a very small part of against the extensive colony. If you would but spare me months, the 64th regiment, castle, and the remaining part I really believe we should redu ny to a proper sense of their du

To general H Q W E.

OCTOBER

PRAY spare us some troops possibly do it, consisten orders. Even the recruits of giment would be of some se Those ordered from St. Augt yet arrived, though hour Was the whole regiment he we shall be able to do some g sent you a sloop with some oats, and a few Irish pots which, he told me (I mean nolly) were much wanted. sent you any quantity of o they are) if I could have got fel. I wish to God I had 6 light-horse here. This is a to act in, and food of all abundance, for both men A winter campaign would rec the smallest doubt, the whol

~~The Printer has received a number of committee resolves, which will be all paid due regard to next week, and appear in the Gazette.~~

~~*** The paper for issuing the SMALL TREASURY NOTES is just arrived from Philadelphia, and they will be ready in about a fortnight.~~

Mr. PURDIE,

Jan. 20.

CAN any American read the king's speech without feeling the utmost indignation? Good God! what must we think of the king of Great Britain when we read his assertions from the Throne, that we meant only to amuse, by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, and protestations of loyalty, whilst we were preparing for a general revolt! Would to God this had been the case, since this is the return our petition has met with. If it had, we should at this time have been a full match for all the forces that can be sent against us. We are told from the throne: "I have acted with a spirit of moderation and forbearance, anxious to prevent the effusion of the blood of my subjects; and the calamities inseparable from a state of war." But, let the wanton butchery at Concord and Lexington, and the savage destruction of Charlestown, and of our other towns now in ashes, let the bloody plot which was to have been executed by 30,000 Canadians, let the destruction of thousands of innocent and helpless women and children on our frontiers, which was meditated, and was to have been carried into execution by all the tribes of savages, which a Carleton, a Johnson, a Dunmore, or a Connolly, could stir up against us; and, above all, let the horrid massacre, which, for ought he knew, might have followed the insurrections which his tools have laboured to excite, be told throughout the world, and let them judge of the truth of this royal declaration; and that GOD who has protected us, by frustrating these cruel ma-

AFTER having received so many instances of publick favour, I should think myself inexcusable did I not make known the reason why I do not this week publish a Gazette. It is owing to a disappointment in receiving paper from the Northward, which no human prudence could have prevented. Next week, however, or in a short time, I expect a very considerable quantity, when I shall endeavour to make up for all deficiencies, and shall continue to render my paper, as far as the most unrearied diligence can enable me, the vehicle of instructive amusement, and of every piece of authentick intelligence which may be either curious or important. It gives me the greatest uneasiness that I cannot publish such advertisements as ought to have appeared this week, but, as far as a restitution of money can atone for the disappointment, it shall be made. I am the publick's obliged and devoted servant.

JOHN PINKNEY.

To be HIRE'D,
A VALUABLE negro BLACKSMITH.
Inquire of mr. Starkey Robinson, at
the Halfway House, or of

AUGUSTINE MOORE.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of mrs. Anne Digges, deceased, will be sold on Wednesday the 31st instant (January) at doctor Thomas Powell's in York town,

ALL the household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c. with many other things too tedious to particularise; also 19 head of cattle. The purchasers to have credit till the 10th of October next, for all sums above 5l. on giving bond with approved security; the bonds to carry interest from the date, if not punctually discharged.

COLE DIGGES, executor.

*** All persons having demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, in three months, or they will not be received after that time; and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

(SAT) JANUARY 27, 1776.

NUMBER 1277.

VIRGINIA

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES,

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON



THE GAZETTE

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----Suct. in TIB. S. 28

And WILLIAM HUNTER

All Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, or Two Shillings each Week after, ----- PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the NEATEST Manner, with Care and Expedition.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The MAKING of BAY SALT.

OW marshy grounds, disposed by nature for the reception of the sea water, when the tide swells, and provided with banks and sluices to retain the same, they call *salt marshes*. These salt marshes, the bottoms whereof they ram with great care, are divided into square pits or basins, separated by little dikes; and into these basins, when the season is at hand, they let in the sea water. The salt seaon is from the middle of May to the end of August. The water is admitted to the height of about six inches, after having first let it rest, exposed to the sun for two or three days, in large reservoirs without the works, that it may come in lukewarm. The water being admitted, the sluices are shut, and the rest of the work is left to wind and sun. The surface of the water being struck, and agitated with the direct rays of that luminary, thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes at length covered over with slight crust; which, continuing to harden, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this state is so hot that the hand cannot be put into it without scalding. When the salt has received its full coction, they break the crust with a pole, upon which it sinks to the bottom; whence, being dragged out again, they leave it in heaps about the pit, to complete its drying, covering it over with straw or rushes, to secure it from the rain.

Eight, ten, or at most fifteen days, having thus completed the crystallization, they open the sluices, when the tide rises, for a fresh stock; and thus, alternately, while the seaon holds.

This bay salt is refined into white salt, by boiling it in large flat caldrons, which not only lessens its acrimony, and alters its colour, but is also found to increase the quantity.

The lower parts of this county, consisting of level and marshy grounds, seem properly adapted for making this salt; inasmuch, that in the hot summer months white salt is naturally formed on the marsh grass, and has been occasionally stripped off by the inhabitants, for present use, in their fishing parties.

Along the shores also a strong stiff clay abounds, doubtless very proper for laying the bottoms and sides of the pits. The coction of the salt will be done in less time in this climate, because hotter than that which requires the time mentioned above.

Here then every requisite for procuring this article is amply provided on the part of nature: Human industry is only wanting to manufacture large quantities thereof, in the easiest and cheapest manner.

PQUOSON, York county,
January 18, 1776.

PLUS ULTRA.

Mess. DIXON & HUNTER,

THE committee of Hanover county having understood, that reports hath been propagated reflecting on their conduct with regard to the steps taken by them to prevent disorder and confusion in the county, occasioned by the probability of a scarcity of salt; and, that the public may be satisfied as to the rectitude of their conduct, they have directed me to desire you will publish, in your next gazette, their proceedings relative thereto, hereunto annexed, which you will please to comply with.

I am,

Yours most humble servant,
WILLIAM BENTLEY, Clerk.

HANOVER County: In COMMITTEE, December 12,
1775.

WHEREAS it is represented to this committee, that several persons have, of their own accord, gone about in a disorderly manner to search for salt, and have taken the same where it could not be well spared; and this committee taking under their consideration the above alarm occasioned by the scarcity thereof, and being willing and desirous; as far as in their power, to prefer peace and good order, and to prevent riots and tumults:

Resolved, therefore, that upon application being made to any three or more of this committee, that they will search all sul-

practised very cruel and insidious arts to deprive us of what is of much higher value—our characters as men, and the esteem of our fellow citizens. They have reported us to our brethren as traitors to the American cause, and consequently inimical to their dearest and invaluable rights. We are accused of holding connexions with the avowed enemies to this greatly injured country.

It is therefore incumbent on us to challenge those wicked men into open light, that we may have the opportunity of evincing our innocence to the world in the most public manner. In the interim, we set them at the utmost defiance, and are,

Yours, &c.

WEST AUGUSTA, { WILLIAM CRAWFORD.
Jan. 3, 1776. } JOHN STEPHENSON.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW YORK,
December 21, 1775.

WHEREAS, on the 13th instant, on information that a number of disaffected persons in Queen's county had been supplied with arms and ammunition from on board the Asia ship of war, and had been arraying themselves in military manner, to oppose the measures taken by the United Colonies for the defence of their just rights and privileges, and thrown out many threatening expressions against tory persons residing in that and the neighbouring counties: It was resolved, by this Congress, as their opinion, that such conduct is inimical to the common cause of the United Colonies, and ought not by any means to be suffered; but that measures should be immediately taken, to put a stop to it: And it was therefore ordered, that the inhabitants of the said county should appear by a committee before this Congress, on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to give satisfaction in the premises, with which order the said inhabitants of Queen's county have not complied. And whereas the persons above-mentioned, and their adherents, have opposed the election of representatives for that county in this Congress, on a poll opened for that purpose, whereby that county remains unrepresented in this Congress. And whereas a prevailing party prevented the election of Delegates for the county of Richmond, at a late poll there opened for that purpose; by means whereof the said county is not represented in this Congress. And whereas the poll list for Queen's county has been returned to this Congress, whereby the persons opposing such representation as aforesaid, and appearing to this Congress, to be inimical to the interest of the United Colonies, may be ascertained:

Resolved, first, that such inimical persons as aforesaid have been guilty of a breach of the general association, and of an open contempt of the authority of this Congress, as effectually representing the majority of the inhabitants of this colony.

Resolved, secondly, that the inhabitants of the county of Richmond, by neglecting to elect representatives in this Congress, have been guilty of a breach of the general association.

Resolved, thirdly, that the committee of the said county of Richmond do, and shall, within fifteen days after the publication hereof, return to this Congress, or the Committee of Safety, a list of the names of those who oppose a representation of the said county in this Congress; to the end, that the delinquents against the common cause in that county may be ascertained, and that, in default thereof, the whole county of Richmond be deemed delinquents.

Resolved, fourthly, that the said delinquents in the said counties respectively, and each and every of them, be, and hereby are, entirely put out of the protection of this Congress.

Resolved, fifthly, that all friendly and commercial intercourse between the said persons so put respectively out of the protection of this Congress, and the other inhabitants of this colony, ought to be, and the same, as far as can be effected by the recommendation of this Congress, hereby is and shall continue to be totally interdicted, until further orders of this Congress, or the Committee of public Safety.

And to the end, that no persons may plead ignorance of the aforesaid resolves, and this order, It is ordered, that the same together with a list of such delinquents as aforesaid in each of the said counties respectively, be, without delay, printed and dispersed in hand-bills, and inserted in all the news-papers of this colony.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON. Sec'y.

to natural liberty, and to shackle them in chains of slavery or subjection ever after; and this will be the miserable consequence should they subdue you by their fleets and armies.

Great numbers of our Germans live in America, and they highly experience, in that happy country, the sweets of freedom and liberty, and which they did not enjoy here under their petty arbitrary rulers; these men will exert every nerve in support of the righteous cause of freedom, to sweet to them. Their numerous friends and relations here are constantly and most ardent supplicating the great Divine Ruler of all events to interpose and assist you with the almighty arm, and to set at naught all the wicked enslaving attempts of your enemies, but they hope ye will not fold your arms, and depend altogether on the efficacy of your praying friends, but that you will make use of defensive means, and they hope and believe that Providence will be propitious to your cause, which you have already laid an excellent foundation and that your oppressors may be discomfited. We wish that England is going to hire foreign troops, in vain hope of subduing you (their own men becoming encrusted and spiritless so soon as they tread American soil), that they could obtain Germans to sent on this errand; for in that case we foresee the event would turn in your favour, as you have an extensive country for Germans to cultivate, and no people love profitable labour better or are better adapted for the purpose, which America has lost experienced, and we know that they would soon drop their firearms, and betake themselves to the cultivation of lands. We think highly of the wisdom of your American Congress, and all their good regulations throughout that extensive continent and we cannot enough admire the decent, loyal, yet manly, ardent language contained in all their petitions and supplications to the Throne, and cannot enough detest the indecent treatment and scornful reception they have met with from those haughty men who guide all the movements of the nation.

But we assure you that the uniform chord has not been broken by your Congress, or all would long ere this have been well with America, and few would have known the true cause of the army and fleet returning to England. Two or three hundred thousand pounds, judiciously applied, would have wrought this miracle, and saved millions, which, for want of this knowledge, you are now expending in warlike preparations. France, Spain, Holland, and Germany have long been acquainted with this prudent secret, and have frequently administered this specific with the wished for success. Money has removed mountains; it has turned the course of rapid rivers, it has built a barrier wall, to divide China from Tartary, of fifteen hundred miles in length, and surely it will influence the pliable yielding heart of men. I hope this method will be adopted yet, it will never be unsafe, for the English are as greedy and ravenous after money as a hungry wolf is after a fat sheep; their Kings are no proof against its fascinating charms, and we know that they have been bribed to the prejudice of England. Touch but Bute palm, and all will be right; he is the arch fiend, and has all the impatience at his command. We believe him to be a Jesuit, and we know he is a blood relation of the banished Stuart King, and we believe he has been long working schemes to bring in one of the family to be again King of England. May his schemes all fail and may he be transformed, not into a pillar of salt, but into man of stone, as a lasting infamous monument for profligacy gaze upon."

Extract of a letter from DUBLIN, dated September 9.

Lord Bute's plan is to humble the Americans. Three regiments of Roman Catholics are to be raised in Ireland to send to America, which has bred a great deal of disturbance. But it hoped the protestants will put a stop to it.

It is reported that the Parliament will not listen to the proposals sent to London from the Congress by Mr. Richard Penn and that there are 30,000 troops to be in America before next spring, with a great fleet of ships. The 28th regiment is now Corke for embarkation, two other regiments are under orders to sail for Boston from Gibraltar, and they are to be relieved by the troops from Howth. There is a great stagnation of trade here, and a great noise in England on account of the disturbance in America. In Ireland we are mostly in great hopes the Americans will stand out as long as possible, if not, they may depend on the severest of usage from the Parliament of England."

In CONGRESS, January 27, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Congress, that d

dealt with according to an act of Assembly for punishing slaves committing capital offences, as the Committee of Safety may judge most proper.

Provided always, and be it further ordained, that the owner, or owners, of such slaves, shall be paid, by the treasurer of this colony for the time being, the full amount of such sale, or value of such slaves, after deducting the expences and charge of transportation; which said valuation shall be made by the commissioners in each county aforesaid, and certified to the Committee of Safety, who shall thereupon grant their warrant, directed to the treasurer, for payment of the value of such slave as aforesaid.

And be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall be published at the courthouse of each county, by the sheriff; and at the several churches and meeting houses in each parish, by the clerk or elder, immediately after divine service.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

HOUSE OF LORDS, October 27.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled:

Most gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the Throne.

"With the utmost abhorrence and indignation we see the real design of those desperate men, who, by the grossest misrepresentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow subjects in America, into measures no less subversive of their own happiness and true interests, than dangerous to the prosperity and safety of Great Britain. The powers they have assumed, and the arbitrary and oppressive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traitorous purpose to induce the colonies to shake off the controul of the supreme legislature, and to bury, in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great industry with which they have been planted; the fostering care with which they have been nursed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treasure with which they have been protected by this nation.

"We cannot avoid expressing our concern, that the great tenderness with which your Majesty has proceeded, and the conciliatory disposition which appeared in the last session of Parliament, instead of having the desired effect of undecieving the misled, and establishing a confidence in the parent state, have been turned to the advantage, and made instruments to the purposes of this dangerous attempt; and whilst we acknowledge this to be the consequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a just sense of the motives which have regulated your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; but since the rebellion is now become more general, and manifests the purpose of establishing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majesty's resolution to vindicate the rights, the interests, and honour of this kingdom, by a speedy and most decisive exertion; and for this purpose, we think it our indispensable duty to declare, that we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully persuaded, that in the present state of these disorders, the most active will, in its effect, be the most merciful mode of proceeding; we hear with pleasure that your Majesty has increased your naval establishment, and also greatly augmented your land forces. We are sensible of your Majesty's kind consideration, in having done it in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to your kingdoms; and your Majesty may be assured that we will cheerfully concur in whatever may be necessary to enable your Majesty to profit of the friendly dispositions of foreign powers.

"We are deeply impressed by the gracious motives which induced your Majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which assistance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own established forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we re-

quest, that he has appointed Tuesday the 11th of February next for them to meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Green, near the workhouse in the city, to elect four members to represent them in General Assembly. The advertisement expresses it thus: *To be representatives of the said city and county to assist the Captain General, or Commander in Chief, in a General Assembly.*

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 15.

BY authentic advices from the camp at Cambridge, of the 3d and 4th instant, we learn, that the bay and harbour of Boston still continue open; that a man of war is so stationed as to command the entrance of Salem, Beverly, and Marblehead harbours; that 500 fresh troops had arrived from Ireland, two regiments had gone to Halifax, and two had pushed into the river St. Lawrence, in hopes of getting to Quebec, which was very doubtful; that the two regiments arrived at Boston were the 55th and 17th; that Admiral Shuldham was also arrived. An intelligent person got out of Boston on the 3d instant, who informed General Washington, that a fleet, consisting of 9 transports, containing 360 men, were ready to sail under convoy of the Scarborough and Fowey men of war, with two bomb vessels and some flat bottomed boats; their avowed destination in Boston was to Newport, but it was generally supposed to be Long Island or Virginia; that a number of other transports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of biscuit in Bolton, some say for the use of the shipping, who are to lay in Nantucket road on account of the ice, while others believe a more important movement is in agitation; and that they had intelligence at Boston, of 4 vessels having sailed from Hispaniola for this continent some time ago, laden with arms and ammunition.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 27.

AN express arrived here on Tuesday, with advice, that last Sunday morning near a hundred of the enemy landed at Norfolk, from the men of war, under a heavy firing of cannon, which continued when the express came away. They had set three houses on fire, but were soon forced to retire; the loss they sustained was then uncertain. Three of our men were killed by cannon shot, two of whom, it is said, belonged to Capt. Bleuford's company of minute-men. (24th)

On Wednesday evening last six waggons arrived here from Philadelphia, loaded with arms and ammunition. **MORE?**

One Wootten, in a canoe from Hampton, a few days ago, was chased by a tender as far as Sowel's Point. The old man hauled his canoe on shore, and ran into the woods, but was pursued by some men from the tender; they were soon discovered by our guard stationed there, who fired upon them, and the consequence of their attempt to catch one was, that they lost three, killed upon the spot.

This week a grenadier of the 14th regiment (tired of the service) came up from Norfolk to see his fellow soldiers, now prisoners here upon parole.

Last Sunday night the dwelling-house lately occupied by Mr. Peter Scott, deceased, was by accident set on fire, and burnt down.

The paper for issuing the small treasury notes is just arrived from Philadelphia, and they will be ready in about a fortnight.

AFTER having received so many instances of public favour, I should think myself inexcusable did I not make known the reason why I do not this week publish a Gazette. It is owing to a disappointment in receiving Paper from the Northward, which no human prudence could have prevented. Next week, however, or in a short time, I expect a very considerable quantity, when I shall endeavour to make up for all deficiencies, and shall continue to render my Paper, as far as the most unwearied diligence can enable me, the vehicle of instructive amusement, and of every piece of authentic intelligence, which may be either curious or important. It gives me the greatest uneasiness that I cannot publish such advertisements as ought to have appeared this week, but as far as a restitution of money can atone for the disappointment, it shall be made.

I am the public's obliged, and devoted servant,
JOHN PINKNEY.

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